

Herald Tribune

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AT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mainly sunny, 75-80 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. LONDON: Mainly sunny, 75-80 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. NEW YORK: Mainly sunny, 75-80 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. YESTERDAY'S TEMP. 74-85 (23-12). TODAY'S TEMP. 74-85 (23-12). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|------|
| Austria | 6.5 | Libya | 9.5 | Poland | 10.5 |
| Bahamas | 1.0 | Madagascar | 1.0 | Romania | 1.0 |
| Bahrain | 1.0 | Mali | 1.0 | Saudi Arabia | 1.0 |
| Belgium | 1.0 | Morocco | 1.0 | Senegal | 1.0 |
| Bhutan | 1.0 | Nepal | 1.0 | Sierra Leone | 1.0 |
| Bolivia | 1.0 | Netherlands | 1.0 | Somalia | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 1.0 | Nicaragua | 1.0 | South Africa | 1.0 |
| Bulgaria | 1.0 | Norway | 1.0 | Spain | 1.0 |
| Cameroon | 1.0 | Oman | 1.0 | Sweden | 1.0 |
| Canada | 1.0 | Pakistan | 1.0 | Switzerland | 1.0 |
| Ceylon | 1.0 | Peru | 1.0 | Taiwan | 1.0 |
| China | 1.0 | Philippines | 1.0 | Tanzania | 1.0 |
| Columbia | 1.0 | Portugal | 1.0 | Togo | 1.0 |
| Costa Rica | 1.0 | Qatar | 1.0 | Tunisia | 1.0 |
| Cuba | 1.0 | Romania | 1.0 | Turkey | 1.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1.0 | Saudi Arabia | 1.0 | U.S. Military | 1.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 1.0 | Senegal | 1.0 | Yugoslavia | 1.0 |
| Egypt | 1.0 | Sierra Leone | 1.0 | | |
| El Salvador | 1.0 | Somalia | 1.0 | | |
| France | 1.0 | South Africa | 1.0 | | |
| Germany | 1.0 | Spain | 1.0 | | |
| Ghana | 1.0 | Sweden | 1.0 | | |
| Greece | 1.0 | Switzerland | 1.0 | | |
| Guatemala | 1.0 | Taiwan | 1.0 | | |
| Haiti | 1.0 | Tanzania | 1.0 | | |
| Honduras | 1.0 | Togo | 1.0 | | |
| India | 1.0 | Tunisia | 1.0 | | |
| Indonesia | 1.0 | Turkey | 1.0 | | |
| Iran | 1.0 | U.S. Military | 1.0 | | |
| Iraq | 1.0 | Yugoslavia | 1.0 | | |
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| Jamaica | 1.0 | | | | |
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| Lebanon | 1.0 | | | | |

27,181

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 6-7, 1970

Established 1887

U.S. Firms Get \$1.7 Billion for B-52 Successor

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—The Air Force announced today it is proceeding on a plan to design and build seven prototypes of a bomber as the possible successor to the aging B-52.

The American Rockwell Corp. got a \$1.3 billion contract to design the aircraft, and General Electric Co. a \$406.6 million contract to build the engine.

Force Secretary Robert S. Seamans Jr. said the two contracts do not constitute a decision to actually build a fleet of the new B-1 aircraft.

The Air Force estimates that should full-scale production later be authorized, a force of 200 to 250 B-1 bombers would cost upwards of \$13 billion, including the ten-year operational costs.

David Packard, Deputy Defense Secretary, in a letter authorizing the Air Force to proceed with the B-1 development, stressed that any production decision would be "several years away."

SALT Progress

Mr. Packard said that the major factors that will in large part determine whether to go forward into full production will include whatever progress is made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks currently under way with the Soviet Union, together with success of the development program.

Pentagon officials pointed out that should the arms limitation talks successfully result in a freeze in the size of each nation's missile and bomber forces, it is not considered likely that the replacement of current bombers with advanced models would be barred.

Since the early days of the nuclear age, both the Soviet Union and the United States have maintained both bombers and missiles on the theory that should one country develop an effective defense against one of these systems, the other could still serve to deter a nuclear attack.

The Air Force said it estimates that it would cost more to rebuild and strengthen existing B-52s than it would to build the B-1 itself.

The first flight of the prototype, the Air Force said, should be in 1974. If a decision were made to proceed to production, a spokesman said, the first squadron would be operational in 1978.

The Air Force did not announce many specific details on the expected performance of the B-1.

But it was learned from reliable sources that the plane would be a four-engine, swing-wing bomber capable of speeds between 2.5 and 3 times the speed of sound, with a range of about 10,000 miles, and a payload of about 10,000 pounds.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Gunman in U.S. Custody The \$100 Million Hijack That Failed

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—Arthur G. Barkley, 49, of Phoenix, was being held in federal custody today, charged with the hijacking of an airplane for which he demanded a ransom of \$100 million.

The former bread truck driver, who commanded a TWA plane with 51 passengers aboard, was captured at Dulles International Airport near here yesterday when he was turned back to the airport to collect what he thought was the \$100 million he had demanded.

The hijacker, who was identified by the FBI, had forced the airliner to make an earlier stop at Dulles for refueling, to take aboard another pilot and to pick up \$100,000, the first installment on the \$100 million he had demanded.

After the plane landed for the second time, the FBI shot out its tires while it was on the runway. In the scuffle that ensued, the original pilot of the Boeing-727, Capt. Dale C. Hupe, a veteran with 23 years' experience, was shot in the abdomen. The FBI reported that Capt. Hupe's condition apparently was not serious.

The hijacker was captured at 7:30 p.m. about seven and a half hours after the plane had been seized in the air.

Passengers aboard the hijacked plane were unaware of the hijack attempt until the plane landed at Dulles airport for the first time and they were not permitted to depart.

A TWA spokesman said they first received word of the hijacking at about noon (EDT) and immediately began complying with the hijacker's demands. These included positioning a fuel truck at a distant spot at the airport and the collection of \$100,000 in cash.

Reuters reported today that Air Force planes armed with missiles trailed the hijacked airliner. The Air Force declined to speculate on what action the planes would have taken if the hijacker had attempted to force the plane to crash into the White House, the Capitol or other government buildings.

The plane landed at Dulles for the first time at 3:40 p.m. and remained on the ground for 54 minutes. During that time, it took on 47,000 gallons of kerosene jet fuel. It also picked up Capt. Billy Williams, who is qualified for international flights. Capt. Williams is the same pilot who flew the jet hijacked and forced to fly from California to Italy last year.

Soon after the plane took off from Dulles, at 4:34 p.m. according to the FAA, the hijacker realized that a bag stuffed with ransom money did not contain \$100 million. He then radioed, in a message allegedly intended for President Nixon: "You don't know the rules of war. You don't even know how to count money."

The hijacker apparently renewed his demand for the full amount and at 6:15 p.m. the plane took off.

Some time during the climb out, I don't know when exactly, he indicated to us he wanted to go back for some more money," Capt. Williams said. When the plane rolled to a stop at Dulles International Airport, Capt. Williams recalled, he heard some gunfire and felt the tires of the airplane going flat.

Capt. Williams said that Mr. Hankins did not realize what had happened and had gone with the passengers who, by this time, were piling out of the plane. Meanwhile, Capt. Williams said, firing started in the cockpit as the FBI men had come to the open door "apparently without the hijacker's knowledge."

He could not say whether the FBI agent fired first at the hijacker or the hijacker fired first at him.

Capt. Williams said that he then started back for the cockpit with a gun that one of the agents on the ground had tossed to him through one of the open doors. But by then the hijacker had been subdued.

It was the second time that Capt. Williams had dealt with a hijacker. Last Nov. 1, Capt. Williams volunteered to take command of a TWA Boeing-707 which landed at Kennedy Airport in New York after being hijacked over California. It had been commandeered by a 20-year-old marine, Raphael Minichiello. Capt. Williams flew the marine to Rome, where the marine was arrested and where he is now awaiting trial.

Capt. Williams said that the hijacker was "very upset" when he opened the money bag and sensed that it did not contain the \$100 million he had demanded.

"He cut the bag open. Unfortunately the first bag was \$100,000," he said. "He wanted more out and a few seconds later he advised Capt. Hupe to put the aircraft back in the air," Capt. Williams said.

At this point, the Boeing-727 jet with 51 passengers aboard, including a six-month-old infant, took off.

Capt. Williams said that he and the flight engineer, Jim Hankins, engaged the hijacker in conversation.

He will receive no salary. While Mr. Lodge's role seemed to be cast as informal or unofficial, Mr. Ziegler made it clear that "when he meets with the Pope, he will be representing President Nixon and the United States government."

But by casting the appointment in this manner, the administration avoided a controversy with the Senate that likely would have occurred over a formal diplomatic nomination. Protestant groups protested last year when rumors circulated that the administration was considering pushing for official representation at the Vatican.

Eliminating my more serious objections to the pending Cooper-Church amendment.

"The Byrd amendment reaffirms the constitutional duty of the commander in chief and is consistent with the responsibilities of my office," said Mr. Nixon.

The Byrd provision allows the President, without returning to Congress for approval, to keep U.S. troops in Cambodia after July 1 or to send them back after that date if he believes such action is necessary to protect U.S. troops in South Vietnam. The Cooper-Church amendment requires the

prior consent of Congress, and has been termed unacceptable by the White House on grounds it ties the President's hands on actions that may be needed to protect U.S. forces.

The Byrd amendment vote—considered the crucial test on the Cambodia issue—is expected to come next Wednesday or within the following few days. Sponsors of the Cooper-Church amendment say the Byrd language would let the President go back into Cambodia any time he pleases without consulting Congress, and thereby gives him a blank check.



Hijacker—Arthur G. Barkley after his arrest.

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Moscow Warns Indochina Reds Against Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 5 (NYT)—The Soviet Union warned the Indochinese Communists today that they are courting "defeat and destruction" if they let their actions be dictated by Communist China.

In a bitter attack on China's efforts to expand its influence in Asia, the Soviet Union said China is meddling in the internal affairs of virtually every Asian state and that China's policy generally backfires for letists following Peking's lead.

In an unusual reference to the current Cambodian crisis, China was held partly responsible for the overthrow of Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the improved relations between Phnom Penh and Washington since then.

The latest Soviet statement on China and Asia was in the form of an article in Novoye Vremya (New Times), a foreign-affairs weekly, distributed worldwide in English, French and other translations. Western diplomats said they attach the highest significance to the article, written by "M. Utkin," believed to be a pseudonym for a ranking Foreign Ministry official.

Moscow Uneasy

The diplomats said the article seems to reflect Moscow's growing frustration and uneasiness with the situation in Indochina in recent weeks. Because of Peking's rapid and apparently influential support of the newly formed united front of Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian "patriots," the Soviet Union has indicated it wants to avoid getting involved.

The Russians are thought concerned about Peking's new outward foreign policy after several years of isolation during the Cultural Revolution. And diplomats believe Moscow is not pleased by the military successes achieved by the United States and South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, which eventually may mean heavy pressure from Hanoi for additional military aid.

Diplomats noted that Moscow has done nothing except express strong words of opposition to the American intervention. There were more such words in a telegram released here signed by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader; Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and addressed to Viet Cong leaders on the first anniversary of the setting up of the

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Unable to Reply

Last night, the Communists bombarded them with rockets and mortars from across the Bassac River. But they could not return the fire because they needed their ammunition for the battle they knew would come today.

The government troops are trying to retake from the Communists the village of Seth Bo, 11 miles southeast of Phnom Penh on the Bassac. The Communists took the village Wednesday night, a move that some military sources here believe was designed to embarrass South Vietnam's Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday.

Taking Seth Bo put the Communists closer than they have ever been to the capital—almost within rocket range—though most officials

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Other sources at the ministry said it was a 120-ton, IT-type craft originally built for reconnaissance, but now equipped with a high-power loudspeaker system and a 50-caliber machine gun. The ship had been broadcasting anti-Communist propaganda to North Korean fishermen in addition to guiding South Korean fishing boats against capture by Communist gunboats, they added.

The sources said that South Korean jet fighters flew to the scene following the capture, but were unable to help because the seized boat had been taken to North Korean waters.

This was the first time a South Korean naval vessel has been captured by North Korea since the Korean War armistice in 1953, although there have been occasional clashes at sea. In January, 1968, a U.S. intelligence ship, the Pueblo, was seized in the Japan Sea off the North Korean port of Wonsan.

A South Korean spokesman said the incident occurred at about 1:40 p.m. in the waters west of the South Korean island of Yonpung-do, 70 miles west of Seoul. He did not disclose the exact location or details of the incident. The island is situated just south of the demarcation line.

Protecting Fishermen

The spokesman, army Brig. Gen. Roh Young Suh, described the vessel as "a naval broadcasting craft on duty to protect South Korean fishing fleets in the area."

Antony Balinski, representative of the UN Development Program, said a visit to the affected areas by a World Health Organization specialist indicate that the original estimate of 30,000 dead was too low and that the higher figure is a reasonable assumption.

[UN reports estimated more than 600,000 homeless along a 600-mile coastal strip inhabited by 15 million people. United Press International reported.]

Meanwhile a UN spokesman here disclosed that the World Food Program has made enough food available from stockpiles already in Peru to feed 30,000 persons for a short time. Arrangements are being discussed for additional food to feed up to 300,000.

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Israel Marks 1967 War Date with Longest Raid Since Then

RAID, June 5 (UPI)—Israel today marked the third anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war with a non-stop 11-hour bombardment of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, the longest since three years ago.

The six countries passed the 5th anniversary in relative calm. Israeli pilots flew the Suez Canal at 6:30 a.m., unbroken waves of jet-bombed targets along and 30 miles behind the front line 5:30 p.m., a military man said.

Planes returned safely. He said today's raid is the 15th of strikes in the last year.

any observers said the air raid may have been designed to keep the Egyptians from marking the anniversary with any large-scale operations of their own.

No major Egyptian attacks were reported.

In Cairo, Egyptians marked the anniversary with special noon prayers led by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Elsewhere in Israel and the Arab territories it conquered in 1967, relative calm also prevailed, although Arab guerrillas carried out grenade attacks in the Gaza Strip and clashed with an Israeli border patrol on the Jordan River front.

Clash With Guerrillas

An Israeli officer and two guerrillas died in the clash, a military spokesman said. The guerrillas, opening fire on the armed vehicles from less than 20 yards away, also wounded several Israeli border policemen and soldiers and two television newsmen with the patrol.

In the Gaza Strip, guerrillas threw grenades wounded two Arab children, in the Jebelya refugee camp and an Arab man in Gaza city, a military spokesman said.

Anticipating possible trouble in the occupied territories, guerrilla leaders had called for business shutdowns and protest demonstrations today and Saturday. Israeli authorities stepped up security in Arab East Jerusalem and throughout the formerly Jordanian West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Witnesses reported trouble only in Nablus, the West Bank's largest town, where scores of Arab youths cursed and stoned shopkeepers who stayed open, until the merchants gave up and closed to make the Nabulus shutdown almost completely effective.

And in East Jerusalem, a guerrilla-thrown hand grenade wounded an Arab policeman standing early this morning. Army and police cordons sealed off the neighborhoods and several suspects were arrested, an Israeli spokesman said.

Business also came to a standstill (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'To Get Even With Society,' the Hijacker Wanted to 'Destroy the Money, Aircraft and All People Aboard'

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The pilot in the cockpit with hijacker Arthur Barkley said that the hijacker's aim "was to destroy the money, destroy the aircraft and destroy all the people aboard."

"This is the price, this is the hangup," he had to get "with society," said Billy Williams, 48, a TWA international pilot, who boarded the aircraft at Dulles.

Capt. Williams said yesterday that he did not know exactly how the shooting began once the aircraft touched down at Dulles, the second time.

Capt. Williams described the sequence this way: As instructed by the hijacker, Capt. Williams carried the bags of the first \$100,000 ransom with him when he boarded the aircraft.

Capt.

Doesn't Expect War Soon

Bar-Lev Sees No Block to Raids Deep Inside Egypt by Israelis

By Stephen Klaidman

JERUSALEM, June 5 (UPI).—Israeli Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev said today that the possibility of bombing deep inside Egypt is not foreclosed to Israel.

"I definitely don't think that the road to deep inside Egypt is blocked for our planes," Gen. Bar-Lev said.

He emphasized that "we never announced that we are stopping the bombing deep inside Egypt, just as we never announced that we were starting it. We did not undertake a specific style or pre-conceived timing on our military operations."

In fact, Israeli bombing missions into central Egypt ceased in mid-April, about the time Soviet pilots began flying air defense missions in the Nile Delta and around Cairo. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has said that Israel will concentrate its bombing attacks on an area 22 miles deep along the 103-mile-long Suez Canal.

In his weekly column today in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram, Egyptian Information Minister Mohamed Zaassouni Hekal wrote that Israel has been forced to concentrate on the canal because Egyptian strategy keeps them from bombing anywhere else.

Egyptian strategy in this case is understood as a euphemism for Russian pilots, and Gen. Bar-Lev's remarks seem intended to dispel the notion that even the Soviet presence will eliminate a course of action that Israel might one day regard as a strategic necessity.

To Postpone War

"The purpose of our military activities," Gen. Bar-Lev said in an interview with the Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv, "is to postpone war and to achieve a position that is as close to a cease-fire as possible on all fronts."

In answer to a question on whether Israeli pilots would engage Soviet pilots in combat, he said: "If a Soviet pilot will interfere with an Israeli pilot, the Israeli pilot will, nonetheless, fulfill his mission."

Yesterday, the chief of staff declared that Israel's military policy toward Egypt is no longer based on retaliation, but on continuous activity.

Gen. Bar-Lev also said that there is less danger of all-out war now than in 1967 because of improved Israeli security, stemming from the occupation of lands won from Arab states during the 1967 six-day war.

"Today, Israel's strategic situation is good," he said in a press conference. "In this spring of 1970, I don't think that we are heading for a war."

Different Situation

The assessment is shared by Israelis both in and out of government. Gen. Elad Peled, who led divisional forces in the northern Jordan Valley and in the Golan Heights during the six-day war, believes Israel's new borders, and the replacement of Egyptian air bases in the Sinai with Israeli bases, drastically alter the strategic situation.

Despite this tempered optimism, one observer sees war as a real possibility if the Soviet build-up in Egypt continues. He agrees with Gen. Peled that the Russians cannot tolerate "a Finland" in the Middle East.

There is a consensus, however, that in Gen. Peled's words, there is "no analogy between June 1967, and June 1970." The general, now a high official of the state electric company and a frequent military commentator on Israeli radio, said that "in '67, the threat to the very existence of Israel was so big that the question was to be or not to be."

"Now, there is no threat to the very existence of the state of Israel and daily life in the state of Israel."

Israel Marks '67 War Date With Air Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

In the West Bank town of Ramallah and in East Jerusalem, witnesses said almost 90 percent of the shops in the Old City closed.

No Midday Incident

But the midday hours, when worshippers emptied from Moslem sabbath prayer services in the mosques and the threat of demonstrations was thickest, passed without incident. The Moslems streamed home, leaving the streets almost deserted except for red-robed Israeli paratroopers, reinforced police patrols and a few tourists from abroad. Some Christian souvenir shops stayed open to cater to the tourists.

To forestall trouble, Israeli authorities took into preventive custody dozens of West Bank Arabs whom they considered potential ring-leaders of demonstrations. Arab town fathers and "illage" heads were warned to exert their influence against disturbances.

Meanwhile, an Israeli spokesman announced the death of a soldier who was wounded in last Saturday's Egyptian commando raid across the Suez Canal. He was the 14th Israeli fatality in that attack.

Cairo Cheers Nasser

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—Cheering crowds hailed President Gamal Abdel Nasser with the Moslem war cry "Allah Akbar" (God is Great) as the Egyptian head of state drove to noon prayers today to mark the third anniversary of the Middle East war.

But for the first time in a week, dusk fell without the issue of any official communiqué announcing new battles.

Mr. Nasser drove in an open car to the Salda Zaitab mosque in Cairo as crowds five and six deep lined both sides of the streets chanting "We Shall Fight, We Shall Fight."

Prayers were offered for troops killed during the 1967 war.

At the same time, in Amman, thousands of people marched peacefully in demonstrations marking the third anniversary of the June 1967 war.

In Damascus the army displayed some of its armaments in public squares and there were rallies in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Deflagrated buses whose passengers shouted slogans in support of Palestinian guerrilla action toured the streets of Beirut distributing leaflets to the public denouncing "Israeli aggression."

Russia Warns Indochina Reds Against Red China Threat

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Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has not broken diplomatic relations with the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh as have Peking and Hanoi, although Soviet Ambassador Sergei Kudryavtsev has returned home on what has been described as "regular home leave."

Western diplomats, who have been looking for firm clues as to Moscow's intentions, believed today's article underscored Moscow's unhappiness with the policy being followed not only by Peking but by Hanoi as well.

The article, entitled "Asia and the Peking Khau," was in line with the most recent policy statement on China published in Pravda on May 13, in which Peking was accused of seeking total domination, "if not of the whole world, then of Asia."

"The main direction of Chinese expansionism has become Southeast

and Southern Asia," the Novoye Vremya article said.

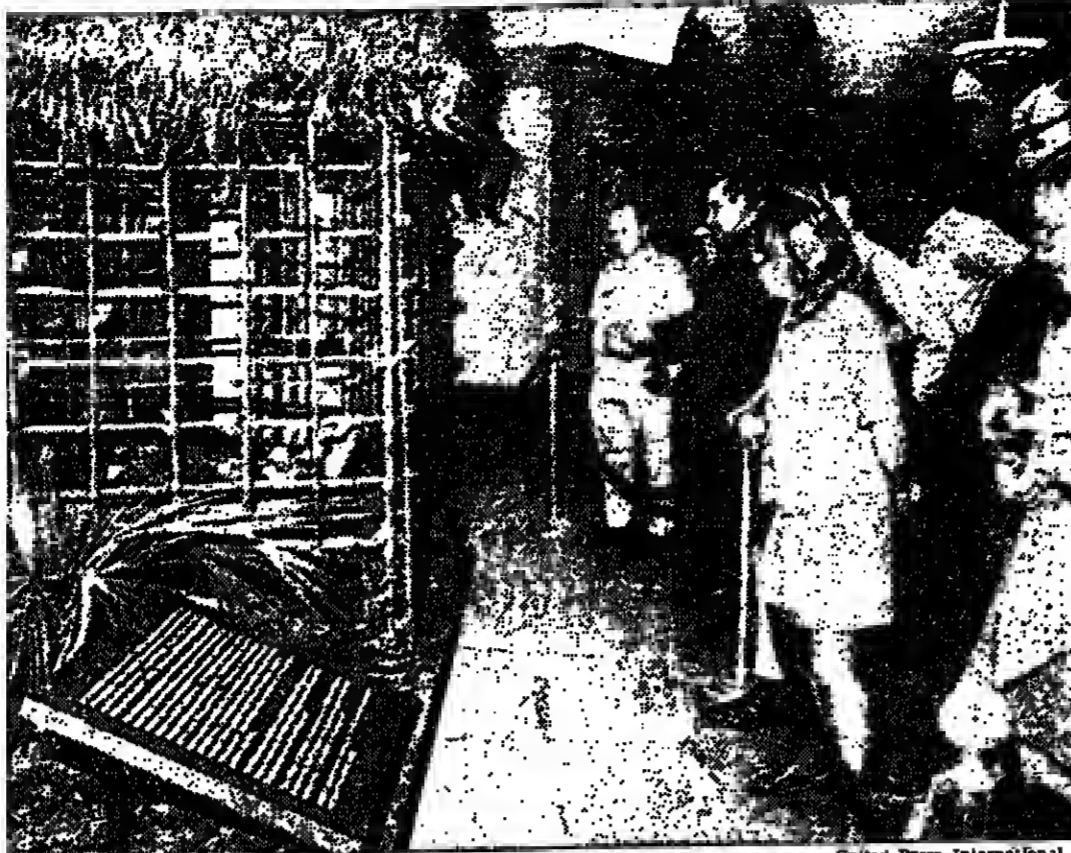
"Mao and his followers are undertaking practical steps for asserting Chinese domination in South and Southeast Asia. To do this, Peking tries to create in this region an atmosphere of permanent internal conflict," it said.

Peking is trying to transform the strife in those countries, the journal said, "into steps on a staircase leading to the final establishment of Chinese hegemony in Southeast and South Asia."

Meddling in Cambodia

On Cambodia, after noting previous interference by Chinese in Phnom Penh affairs, the article said, "The meddling by the Chinese in Cambodia affairs is one of the factors that pushed the rightist forces of Cambodia to a governmental overthrow and closer relations with the American imperialists."

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. **HARRY** Each stone is cut in **WINSTON** his own workshop, **WINSTON** and the choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. is unlimited. It is **Balzac 69-07** also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".



HORRORS AT HOME—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot brought the horrors faced by American prisoners of war in North Vietnam home graphically in an exhibit in the U.S. Capitol. With the permission of Congress, Mr. Perot's United We Stand organization erected two copies of North Vietnamese prison cells—with prisoners—in the crypt of the Capitol, where thousands of visitors pass by each week.

France and Russia Still Wide Apart on European Détente

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 5.—France and the Soviet Union have "close" views for ending the Middle East and Indochinese conflicts, but are still wide apart on their ideas about détente for Europe.

This was the essence of a Franco-Soviet communiqué published here today following a five-day visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who left for Moscow this evening.

The lack of any mention of Berlin in the communiqué indicated that the Russians did not buy the French idea that an easing of the situation in the divided city was a prerequisite to French acceptance of Russia's proposal for a European security conference.

The two countries observed simply that "important conversations" relative to great European problems were going on, and among these were "the Big Four talks" (on Berlin).

Both countries agreed that a security conference would be a means to reinforce the détente and left it at that.

Main Goals

One of Mr. Gromyko's main goals here was to rally the French more actively behind the idea of a security conference. The French, however, refused to budge on Berlin and were asking privately today whether other Western countries would take as firm a position.

The communiqué put the emphasis on the positive, but still did not really ring of agreement. Even in the area of bilateral cooperation there were no revelations, and no reference to any French investment in Soviet projects.

The only positive result was the announcement that the Soviet leadership, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin and Nicolas V. Podgorny, would visit France next year to return President Georges Pompidou's Soviet visit next October.

The Gromyko visit did show that the two countries were in partial agreement on how to end the Indochinese and Middle East conflicts.

The communiqué condemned "foreign intervention" in Indochina, and called for negotiation based on the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962 to bring about a peaceful solution. It also called for a press briefing this afternoon.

Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union had never turned down the French call for talks among "all interested parties" to end the conflict, but said the agreement of other parties concerned was needed.

'Almost Identical'

His reference was to the reluctance of China and the Indochinese Communists to back such talks.

At the briefing, Mr. Gromyko said that France and the Soviet Union held "almost identical" views on the Middle East situation. He said that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab lands, and "I emphasize the word all."

The communiqué simply pointed out that both countries supported the Nov. 22, 1967 United Nations resolution calling for Israel's evacuation of occupied territories in exchange for Arab recognition of its independence, sovereignty and frontiers.

Informed sources, however, refused to characterize the French and Soviet viewpoints on the Middle East as "almost identical." The French believe the Russians are far too committed to the Arabs' side for the French to share completely the Soviet viewpoint.

Mr. Gromyko showed more interest in both the Middle East and Europe during his visit than in Indochina. The language he used at his briefing today in talking of Indochina was unusually moderate. There were no threats, and he

Italian Campaign Over, Balloting Begins Sunday

ROME, June 5 (AP).—Center-left and opposition parties wound up Italy's regional election campaign tonight with an estimated 30,000 rallies throughout the country.

The state television service carried appeals by all parties directed at nearly 36 million Italians eligible for the voting Sunday and Monday. Italian law bars any campaigning after midnight tonight.

The voters will elect legislatures for 15 new regions, in addition to 119 provincial councils and 6,654 municipal councils.

The Communists are expected to gain control of at least two regions. The vote is also regarded as a test of strength for the national center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor, which was formed last March 27.

COVIN Near Memoir

The North Vietnamese officer said advance notice of allied military plans was relayed to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military units by COVIN, the Communist headquarters for South Vietnam, which he said was located about nine miles north of the plantation town of Memoir, prior to the American invasion of Cambodia May 1.

Questioned about the alleged breach of U.S. and South Vietnamese military security, U.S. military spokesmen in Saigon said this is an intelligence matter. We cannot confirm or deny what the man said.

Col. Nang said he was informed of coming allied incursions into his area of Cambodia as early as April 29, although the actual attack against his units did not occur until May 2.

He said the units in his area of the Parrot's Beak were ordered to defend the supply depot in their region but were overwhelmed by allied artillery and air support, losing two-thirds of their strength. He put the number of Communist killed and missing in the action at 1,000 before the order to withdraw was received.

In a press conference such as this, there is of course no way to assess whether the guest of honor is stating his true feelings or what he expects his audience would like to hear. But he made these additional points:

● As a result of the Cambodian invasion, the morale of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops is "really shaky and their belief in a military victory is diminished very much."

● Due to heavy losses of food supplies, ammunition and weapons, Communist forces no longer have the ability to mount a large-scale offensive.

© Los Angeles Times

France Ends WEU Boycott: Britain's EEC Bid Improves

By John M. Goshko

BONN, June 5 (UPI).—The ministerial council of the Western European Union (WEU) began today a two-day meeting here today, with France resuming its participation after a 15-month boycott of the seven-nation organization.

France's return was generally interpreted as a hopeful portent of progress for the negotiations that begin next month on British entry into the European Economic Community.

The WEU, whose purpose is to promote the concept of European political union, is the only purely European political organization linking Britain with the six members of the Common Market.

As such, it is regarded as a potentially useful vehicle for behind-the-scenes resolution of certain problems that formerly barred enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

In the past, France has blocked membership by Britain and the other three applicants. However, the present French government of President Pompidou has abandoned much of the past French resistance, and France's return to the WEU is seen as a signal of its intention to be more positive about British membership.

The French boycott began in February 1969, after a dispute with Britain over procedures for convening WEU council meetings and choosing its topics of discussion. The specific issue was

British insistence that the council discuss the Middle East despite French objections.

Paying the way for France's return was an elaborate and somewhat ambiguous change in the procedural rules. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made clear today that he interprets the change to mean that the WEU permanent council can discuss a major world political event only when so instructed by all seven governments.

Today's closed-door meeting reportedly was highlighted by general discussion of Bonn's various negotiations with Eastern Europe and the possibility that they might eventually lead to multilateral talks on such subjects as balanced force reductions and a European security conference.

Laird Begins Trip To NATO Talks, Bases in Europe

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird left today for a three-week European tour during which he will attend two NATO meetings and visit U.S. military units.

The NATO meetings are those of the Nuclear Planning Group at Venice on June 8 and 9 and the Defense Planning Committee in Brussels on June 11.

Mr. Laird will visit the U.S. European Command in Stuttgart, West Germany, on June 10. After June 12, he will leave on a trip to Spain and Britain. He then will visit ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. He is scheduled to return to the United States June 26.

Mr. Laird will be accompanied by assistant defense secretaries G. Warren Nutter and Daniel Z. Henken. Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will also attend both of the NATO meetings.

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Defector Says Hanoi Tipped On U.S. Plans

Raid Targets Known Day Early Since '69

By William J. Coughlin

SAIGON, June 5.—One of the highest-ranking officers to defect from the North Vietnamese Army said here today that Communist forces have known of all planned allied military operations in Vietnam, including the Cambodian invasion, from one to four days ahead of time.

He said that since 1969, the targets of all B-52 raids generally have been known 24 hours in advance, although the warning time occasionally shrinks to as little as one hour.

Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Nang, alias Han Thanh, made his statements at a press conference arranged by the South Vietnamese Army. His spokesman said the 46-year-old Lt. Col. was a military outpost on the Cambodian border, in Tay Ninh province, May 20. He was identified as deputy commander of Communist Military Sub-Region 2, which included Saigon.

Col. Nang said the allied invasion of Cambodia upset Communist plans for a May offensive in South Vietnam. His description of the planned campaign against South Vietnamese cities and towns fit what American intelligence sources as early as April had described as plans for "Campaign X."

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Laird Plans Pacific Conference

Redeployment Talks Set After U.S. Quits Cambodia

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has disclosed that President Nixon's senior military advisers would meet in the Pacific for what he called a "major redeployment conference," shortly after the last United States troops are withdrawn from Cambodia on June 30.

The purpose of the conference, Mr. Laird said yesterday, would be to designate units that could be withdrawn from Vietnam under the President's timetable announced Wednesday. H. H. provided no further details, but presumably the conference would also deal with the deployment of units remaining in Vietnam.

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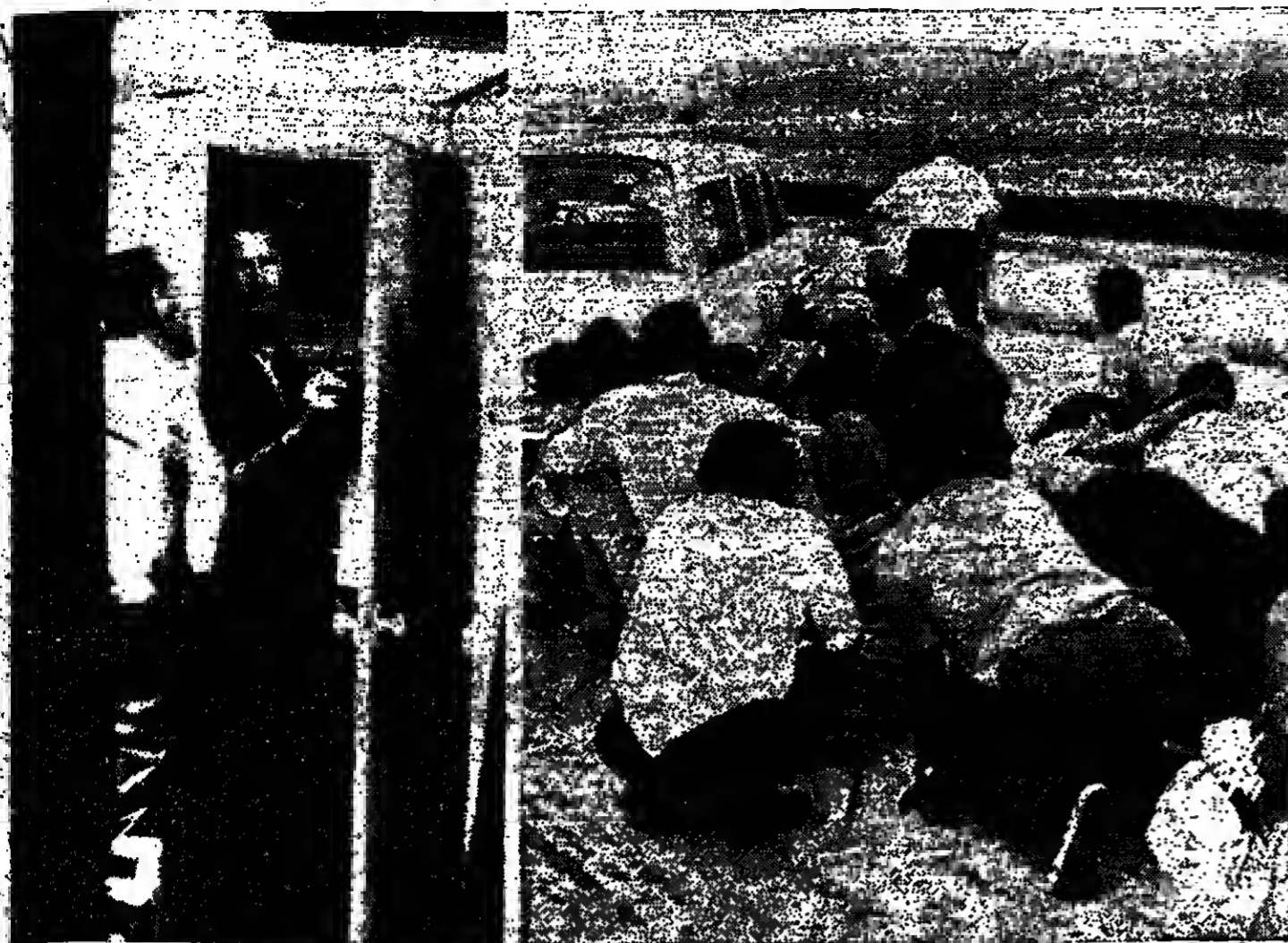
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ACTION ON THE RUNWAY—Hijacker Arthur Barkley (left) stands, pistol in hand, in the doorway to the cockpit of the airliner he has commandeered. A few minutes later, the passengers who scrambled out of the plane duck behind a car as authorities shoot it out with Barkley. Both pictures were taken by a passenger.

\$100 Million Hijacker Seized in Cockpit Melee

(Continued from Page 1)

ear tires. Apparently unaware that the plane was crippled, the hijacker ordered the pilot to get it off the runway. "He said you to get the vehicles off the runway," Capt. Williams said. "He says he's going to kill you if you don't get them off right now."

At that point, the hijacker came on the radio. "You're stalling," he said. "Get the vehicles off the runway."

The tower operator replied that he was trying to get the vehicles away.

At that point, the FBI agents apparently boarded the jet, and moved forward into the cockpit area. Behind them, passengers fled the plane and were seen running away from it across

the runways toward the main terminal building.

An FAA employee standing near the plane described what happened. "The FBI decided to try to enter the cockpit," he said. "One agent was boosted up to the cockpit door with a gun in his hand. He got in and then bounced about halfway out the door. He must have been pushed. There were two, three,

four shots, I don't know. And that was the end of the ballgame."

It was at that point, apparently, that Capt. Hupe was shot. At the same time, the hijacker also was shot. One witness said he seemed to have been shot in the hand. "He was defiant," the witness said.

A Portrait of the Hijacker

PHOENIX, June 5 (AP).—Hijacker Arthur Barkley's grudge against the world is said to have begun in 1963 when he lost his job as a salesman-driver for the Continental Baking Co. here in Arizona.

Mr. Barkley, who hijacked an airliner shortly after take-off from Phoenix yesterday, claimed in 1963 that an auto accident had affected his hearing, and that the company had refused to pay him 19 days' sick leave because he did not supply statements from a doctor.

Mr. Barkley, who is 49, filed suits against the company and against the Teamsters, charging that the union failed to give him the backing he was entitled to as a member.

4 Calls for Help

"When I refused to prosecute his grievance," Mr. Case recalled, "he went to the National Labor Relations Board. It took no action, and neither did the Wage and Hour Division. He tried to get help from the governor's office, and a justice of the peace."

For a time, Mr. Case said, Mr. Barkley picked the Teamsters office in Phoenix. "But he's still paying his union dues after all these years," Mr. Case added. "If he can't come in, he sends them by registered mail."

In 1964 Mr. Barkley decided to withhold the disputed sick-leave pay—a total of \$448.19—from his federal tax income tax return. The Washington Post reported that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service sued Mr. Barkley for the money the next year, and added to what he already owed a penalty fee of \$23.59.

In turn, Mr. Barkley sued the Arizona IRS, but the case was thrown out of Federal Court.

Incidentally, in the suit he asked damages of \$100 million.

The same amount he demanded in ransom for the 51 passengers aboard the hijacked TWA jetliner.

Mr. Barkley wrapped up all

his grievances in appealing his tax case to the U.S. Supreme Court. He claimed his constitutional rights had been violated and he had been blacklisted in connection with his loss of the bakery job.

He began his appeal, forwarded without a lawyer's help, with the statement that he was "being held a slave by the United States" and had been treated as a slave by the U.S. Tax Court, which had upheld the IRS tax claim.

Wife's Viewpoint

Last March, without comment, the Supreme Court refused to hear Mr. Barkley's appeal.

Mrs. Sue Barkley said her husband grew up in Texas and Louisiana and was a veteran of World War II. They have lived for 10 or 11 years in their Phoenix home, a quarter-century-old structure on a double lot surrounded by a fence, between a trailer park and a vacant lot.

"We own it and we worked hard to pay for it," Mrs. Barkley said of the house.

She works for International Metals in Phoenix, a firm that makes evaporative coolers.

The couple have two sons, one married, the other attending Phoenix College.

She described her husband as "a man who believes in his country."

"He believed in what he was fighting for in World War II," Mrs. Barkley added, "and now look at what they've done to him."

However, Vern Case, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 272 in Phoenix, said Mr. Barkley's troubles stemmed from his insistence that "he was the only one who knew how to run the company."

"This was a depot of the main bakery in Los Angeles," Mr. Case said. "He'd call the sales manager, telling him what was wrong. Finally, they fired him."

(Mr. Barkley was "unpredictable" and "he'd lie a lot," his former boss, Edward Bennett, told the Washington Post yesterday. "He was real conscientious, but he was kind of a screwball. You never knew what was coming next.")

When Mr. Barkley got into a fistfight with a competitor in a Phoenix grocery one morning in 1963, Mr. Bennett fired him, despite his eight years' seniority. The Post was told that Mr. Barkley went on a one-man crusade for his "rights."

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—A sharp intraparty dispute has erupted between Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, and R. Sargent Shriver, whose friends have been promoting him for a new, independent role as a "reviver" of the party's grassroots support for the Democratic party.

The repercussions threaten to diminish Mr. Shriver's standing with key Democrats in Congress, including his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts.

Sen. Kennedy, it was learned reliably, was among a group of top party leaders in Congress who were aware of discussions with Mr. Shriver about a national campaign assignment for him but who had no advance knowledge that their names would be used in a press release strongly endorsing the project. The other sponsors of the release not forewarned reportedly included Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, House Speaker John W. McCormack, and Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.

(Disregarding the complaints of Mr. O'Brien, Sen. Mansfield again urged Mr. Shriver to take the assignment, United Press International reported.)

"I hope he will accept," Sen. Mansfield told reporters, and urged Mr. Shriver to meet with Mr. O'Brien and "get together and work out any differences that may exist."

Mr. O'Brien, who was not consulted before an announcement late Wednesday that the entire Democratic congressional leadership was asking Mr. Shriver to head a "National Council for Congressional Leadership," issued a quietly blistering statement yesterday publicly opposing both the creation of the council and Mr. Shriver's participation in it.

The national chairman opened his two-page statement by saying that "about two weeks ago I became aware of the fact that some Democrats believed that Sargent Shriver's career would best be served by developing a greater national identification as a Democrat."

This was obviously a reference to the belief of many of Mr. Shriver's advisers that, after his experience as ambassador to France and head of the federal anti-poverty program and the Peace Corps, he can be "positioned" for a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

Mr. Shriver, 54, also has been considering a race this fall in his home state of Maryland for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. That would pit him against a strong Democratic incumbent, Gov. Marvin Mandel.

In his statement of opposition to what the press release Wednesday called "the Shriver Council," Mr. O'Brien repeatedly "welcomed" Mr. Shriver's assistance as a fundraiser and speech-maker for the national committee and for Democratic congressional candidates.

But he said the "Shriver Council"—a proposed group of representative Americans which Mr. Shriver would chair—"would duplicate all the efforts currently under way at the Democratic National Committee, the House and Senate Democratic Campaign Committees. It would drain off funds badly needed by the party and its candidates. It would create confusion and it would seriously hamper our efforts to mount a well-coordinated

campaign by the fall congressional campaign."

"In a time when all of us within the Democratic party should be devoting our efforts to unifying and reforming our party so that we can win in 1970 and 1972, the proposed council would be yet another source of division and splintering of our previous resources," Mr. O'Brien said.

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Honor America Day Rally Set for Washington on July 4

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—President Nixon's aides urged yesterday that July 4 celebrations here be turned into a "Honor America Day" rally, the biggest celebration in America's history.

Mr. Hope told a press conference that up to 500,000 people may attend the all-day rally on the Washington Monument grounds, to be held by Walt Disney Productions.

Hollywood actors and actresses, including Johnny Cash and Enid Hagen, will perform.

"Guest star," President Nixon—may appear, Mr. Hope added. White House spokesman did not say Mr. Hope's statement but that the President has no plans for July 4 at this time.

Honorary chairmen will be Mrs. Richard D. Eisenhower and former presidents Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson. President Nixon is also "much in favor" of the rally, Mr. Hope said.

The holiday festivities, to be held in communities across the United States, are not designed to rally support either for or against the war in Vietnam, Mr. Hope said. The object is to bring a divided country together to show the world that "Americans can put

aside their honest differences and rally around the flag to show national unity."

The Washington rally will begin at 11 a.m. and continue through the fireworks displays that night. A minimum of 150,000 persons are expected just for the fireworks. Mr. Hope predicted, adding that closer to half a million—twice the size of last fall's anti-war demonstration—may come.

Celebration, Not Demonstration

"But we're not trying to answer a demonstration with a demonstration," said Mr. Hope. "We're trying to keep the war out of this... to make this a celebration instead of a demonstration."

Groups supporting the rally include the Boy Scouts of America, veterans organizations, the Grange, the Washington Redskins and Senators and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington. Numerous celebrities including entertainer Art Linkletter, golfer Billy Casper, baseball players Hank Aaron and Willie Mays and former Texas Gov. John B. Connally are also backing the Honor America Day committee. A bipartisan list of U.S. senators and representatives is also supporting the rally.

World Breathes A Little Easier

SAN MARINO, June 5 (AP).—The Republic of San Marino has pledged not to acquire nuclear weapons for its army of 180 men.

The Grand Council of the world's oldest and smallest republic ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The decision to sign the accord was announced to the 15,000 inhabitants of the mountaintop country in central Italy, and to the ceremonial army.

Several committee members were also members of a 1967 committee, Citizens for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, formed to support President Johnson's Indochina policies—including Mr. Truman and AFL-CIO president George Meany.

Noting that many rally backers are conservative, Mr. Hope emphasized the nonpartisan nature of the event: "It's just to be an old-fashioned American Fourth of July—a celebration to give Americans a chance to let go, and the country's about ready to let go... down-trodden by the rough news from Vietnam... and countless demonstrations against one aspect or another of American life."

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Press Release Went Awry

O'Brien Attacks Special Role For Shriver During Campaign

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—A sharp intraparty dispute has erupted between Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, and R. Sargent Shriver, whose friends have been promoting him for a new, independent role as a "reviver" of the party's grassroots support for the Democratic party.

The repercussions threaten to diminish Mr. Shriver's standing with key Democrats in Congress, including his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts.

Sen. Kennedy, it was learned reliably, was among a group of top party leaders in Congress who were aware of discussions with Mr. Shriver about a national campaign assignment for him but who had no advance knowledge that their names would be used in a press release strongly endorsing the project. The other sponsors of the release not forewarned reportedly included Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, House Speaker John W. McCormack, and Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.

(Disregarding the complaints of Mr. O'Brien, Sen. Mansfield again urged Mr. Shriver to take the assignment, United Press International reported.)

"I hope he will accept," Sen. Mansfield told reporters, and urged Mr. Shriver to meet with Mr. O'Brien and "get together and work out any differences that may exist."

Mr. O'Brien, who was not consulted before an announcement late Wednesday that the entire Democratic congressional leadership was asking Mr. Shriver to head a "National Council for Congressional Leadership," issued a quietly blistering statement yesterday publicly opposing both the creation of the council and Mr. Shriver's participation in it.

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campaign by the fall congressional campaign."

"In a time when all of us within the Democratic party should be devoting our efforts to unifying and reforming our party so that we can win in 1970 and 1972, the proposed council would be yet another source of division and splintering of our previous resources," Mr. O'Brien said.

11 Professors Visit Agnew, Ask Him to Cool His Rhetoric

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Eleven University of Minnesota professors warned Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew yesterday that his public rhetoric was "driving moderates into the arms of extremists."

The 11 came away from a two-hour dialogue with Mr. Agnew hopeful that he would tone down his speech.

Walker W. Heller, an economics professor who was an adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, said in a news conference that Mr. Agnew conceded several times during the talk that his visitors had some valid arguments.

At one point, said Mr. Heller, the vice-president noted that he once had taught night law school classes in Baltimore and remarked: "Were I in your position you know, I might well be a member of your group."

By the professors' account, Mr. Agnew also made some points with them. Paul E. Meehl, professor of clinical psychology, said his suspicions that Mr. Agnew was opposed to all dissent proved during the discussion to be unfounded. "I intend to assure my hippie daughter of that when I get back to the Twin Cities," he added.

An aide to Mr. Agnew later quoted the vice-president as having said that he thought the encounter with the professors "was certainly of value to me."

The aide did not discuss any of the specific points raised in the meeting, but said that Mr. Agnew had found the session to be "very interesting, informative and productive."

A Letter to Nixon

Mr. Agnew was given a letter signed by all 13 of the university's regents' professors, the highest ranking faculty. The letter, addressed to President Nixon, expressed "grave concern" that large numbers of sober young Americans were being radicalized by the war in Indochina and the domestic frictions associated with it.

Coincidentally, Mr. Nixon was said to be preparing to meet today with eight junior members of the White House staff who have been traveling across the country to test the depth of alienation on the campuses.

The young staff members, who reportedly were stunned by the breadth of anti-war and anti-administration sentiment they encountered, were said to be hopeful that Mr. Nixon would be more receptive to their findings than several of his top echelon aides.

One of the staff members protested privately that H. R. Haldeman, assistant to the President, and Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President, "still feel there is political



Lawrence P. O'Brien

Polish Plane Is Hijacked to Copenhagen

Man Brandishes Two Hand Grenades

COPENHAGEN, June 5 (AP).—A Polish airliner on an internal flight from Stettin to Gdansk was hijacked today by a man brandishing two hand grenades and was flown to Copenhagen.

The aircraft—a Soviet-built twin-turboprop Antonov-24—landed safely at Kastrup Airport in the Danish capital with 23 passengers, including the hijacker, and four crew aboard.

Danish police armed with machine pistols sealed off the runway and surrounded the plane. The passengers were allowed to leave the aircraft after ten minutes. Then an elderly police officer mounted the steps to meet the hijacker, who still held his grenades.

The hijacker demanded confirmation that he was really in Copenhagen. The police officer took away his grenades and ordered him without a struggle.

The hijacker, a husky man of medium height, was identified by police as a 35-year-old John Poleski. He was taken to police headquarters for interrogation, and a spokesman there said he had not asked for political asylum. A court hearing was scheduled for tomorrow on charges not yet known.

The kidnapped Polish passengers were meanwhile escorted to the airport restaurant, where they were given a dinner of steak and ice cream with whiskey and aquavit.

The airliner later took off for Poland with all passengers aboard.

Beam In for Talks

MOSCOW, June 5 (Reuters).—Jacob Beazley, the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, flew to Washington today for three weeks of consultations.

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The Other War in Cambodia

Nine hours before President Nixon delivered his interim report to the nation on Indochina, the Senate decisively turned down an effort to nullify the Cooper-Church amendment, which would restrict future military activities in Cambodia. Nothing the President subsequently said in his nationwide address has lessened the need for congressional action to curb further arbitrary moves that might extend the Southeast Asian conflict.

Although Mr. Nixon hailed the invasion of Cambodia as having gone off even better than planned, he presented no convincing evidence that the "most successful operation of this long and difficult war" will in the end prove more effective than earlier "successes" in shortening the conflict or saving American lives.

The President said it will take "months" for the enemy to replace his losses. But he did not attempt to predict how many months, perhaps because the Communists now have seized new river routes down which they can float fresh supplies, even in the rainy season. At any rate, sometime after the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia by the end of this month but before the promised withdrawal of 150,000 additional American troops from Vietnam next spring, the situation in the sanctuaries is likely to return to that which has existed, by the President's own account, for the past five years. That basic problem will remain unsolved.

There is a larger area of conflict in Cambodia that is even more ominous. Although Mr. Nixon pledged once more to have all

American troops and advisers out of the sanctuaries by June 30, he did not promise they would not return and he was disturbingly vague about the future activities of Saigon, which indicates it will keep its forces indefinitely on Cambodian soil.

The President failed to discuss the political and long-term military implications of Saigon's persisting intervention, not only in the sanctuaries but deep inside Cambodia in obvious support of the weak Lon Nol government. It is this apparent new American commitment by proxy to another uncertain anti-Communist Southeast Asian regime that is most troubling to many senators and other thoughtful citizens.

Mr. Nixon did renew, in one brief paragraph, his previous offers for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, including presumably his hopeful April 20 proposal for political accommodation. He offered support for the efforts of the 11-nation Djakarta conference to restore Cambodian neutrality. Although he failed to note that the Djakarta meeting emphasized diplomatic solutions and eschewed the kind of military intervention Washington has been urging on Saigon, Bangkok and others.

Diplomacy still offers the best hope for extricating Americans from Southeast Asia with honor and safety. Diplomacy might yet succeed if President Nixon encouraged his State Department to undertake the same kind of bold initiatives he has permitted at the Pentagon in the misbegotten Cambodian affair.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Misdirected Economy

The deep cut in foreign-aid funding voted by the House Appropriations Committee is another glaring example of this country's misplaced priorities.

Seen in terms of an inflationary budget that grossly neglects urgent domestic needs, the committee decision to hack 25 percent from President Nixon's extremely stringent foreign-aid request is perhaps not surprising. In fact, some aid officials are frankly relieved that the appropriations did not fare even worse, considering the state of the nation and their sad experience in recent years.

But when viewed in relation to the needs of the developing countries and in comparison to the huge sums the United States is spending in other areas related to its national security and overseas interests, the recommended aid appropriation is ludicrously inadequate. The \$1.276 billion that has been earmarked for economic aid, if it stands, will mean a further decline in absolute and relative American contributions to international development at a time of growing needs and opportunities and a further retreat from the goal of 1 percent of gross national product which other developed nations have accepted as their target for international assistance.

While no one can deny the claims of unmet

national needs, no one will believe that the world's wealthiest nation cannot afford to do better, especially when this country lavishes billions on what is increasingly recognized at home and abroad as a futile and self-damaging military adventure in Southeast Asia. The military and economic aid budget for Southeast Asia alone—which is contained in a separate appropriation—is nearly twice the amount the House committee has recommended for economic assistance to the rest of the world.

Before accepting the recommendations of their Appropriations Committee, House members should recall the message of Indonesia's astute President Suharto, who stressed during a visit to Washington the importance of economic development in combating subversion. Without development, Suharto said, "all our hopes for a modern democratic society... will become an illusion."

Suharto speaks for 120 million Indonesians. His remarks are equally applicable to India, with a population of more than half a billion, and to dozens of other nations where lagging development threatens to provoke uncontrollable chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Cambodian Ledger

President Nixon has reported to friends and opponents alike that the limited operations by American troops in eastern Cambodia have been a success. But the gentleman in the White House spoke in his TV address about only one side of the ledger. He said little about Cambodia itself. The moment the American troops withdraw over the border back to South Vietnam, the land of the Khmer will find itself, in effect, occupied by three Asian neighbors...

The Lon Nol regime is faced by an almost insoluble dilemma. Left alone to face the Communist occupiers of Cambodia, it would have hardly any chance of surviving. But if it relies on a kind of counteroccupation by the South Vietnamese and Thais, it will lose the support of those segments of the population which have been loyal to it thus far—for the gentle Khmers have little use for the "industrialism" of either the Vietnamese or the Siamese. This is the other side of the present Cambodian balance sheet. Under certain circumstances it might prove to be a more hopeful situation for Prince Sihanouk's hosts than for President Nixon.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Vorster's Tour

In Lisbon Thursday, John Vorster, the South African prime minister, began a European tour...

It is fair to say that apartheid so much envelops all thought about South Africa as to obscure the country in most other ways. As a spokesman, Mr. Vorster deserves a hearing. One must hope as well that he will also learn.

The most depressing thing about so many of his public statements is the narrow

mind they reveal, a mind so obsessed by the fear of Communism as to attribute to it all the ills of the world and especially all criticism of his own country. His view of Communism is much like Chairman Mao's view of imperialism—another leader who might have done well to get some firsthand experience of the world by travel.

Not that Portugal and Spain are quite the countries one would choose for a breath of fresh political air.

—From *the Times* (London).

Franco-Soviet Talks

No doubt it has been agreed (in the Franco-Soviet talks) to set up regular talks between Moscow and Paris on the evolution of the situation in the Far East. Foreign Minister Gromyko showed an interest on this subject which is probably motivated by the extreme embarrassment felt by the U.S.S.R. over Southeast Asian events and the increasingly important role played by China in that part of the world. But the Soviet minister was far more reserved when it came to the examination of the situation in the Middle East and the very grave problem of the increase in aid given by the U.S.S.R. to Egypt. The peace efforts of the Big Four will only succeed when the two adversaries esteem that the way to get out of the present deadlock is to negotiate directly with each other. Only then can the good offices of the four powers come into action decisively. The massive aid given to Egypt not only encourages its intransigence but also justifies an equivalent amount of American aid to Israel—consequently, this places an insurmountable obstacle on the road to peace. It is regrettable that Mr. Gromyko refused to recognize this.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

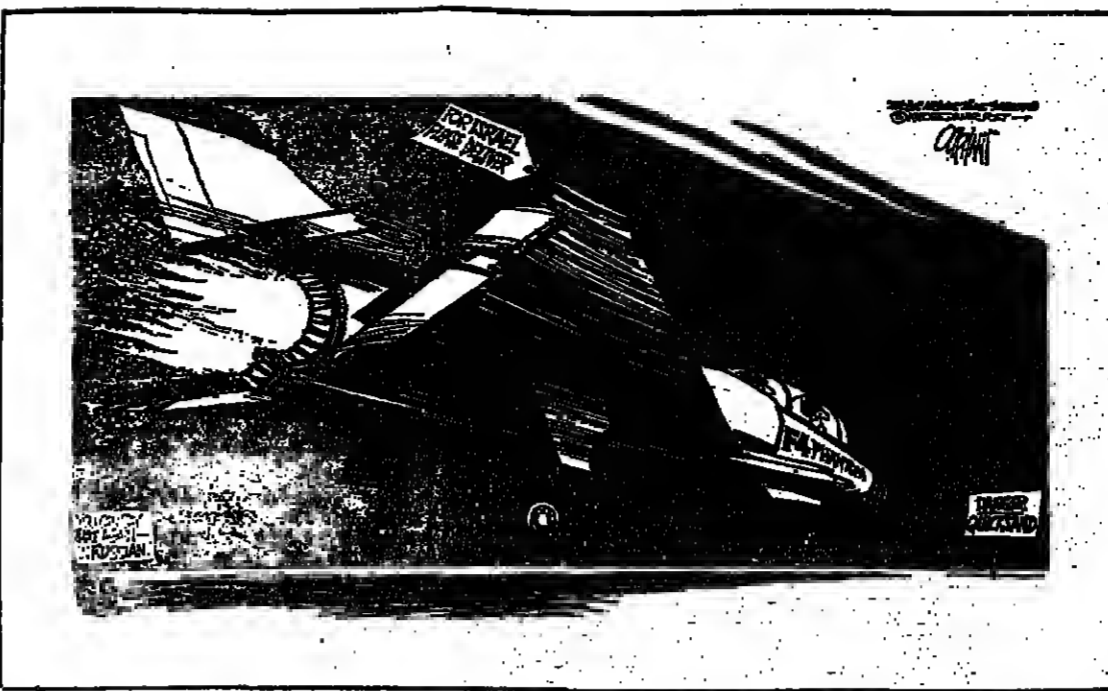
June 6, 1895

HONG KONG—The Chinese forces in North Formosa have become completely disorganized at the approach of the Japanese troops. The people have joined with the soldiers and large bands are going through the country rioting and looting. Government buildings have been burned. The republic in the island has collapsed and President Tang has fled. Foreigners are safe but are very anxious.

Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1920

WARSAW—Important operations are in progress on the front between the Dyina, Lake Morocz, and Borsoff, and particularly in the region of Lepel. Breaking the resistance of the Bolsheviks in their last fortified positions, the Poles have advanced on an average 30 kilometers, despite the difficult ground and the damage to roads and bridges. Marshal Pilsudski is directing the operations.



Russia on the Offensive in Mideast

By Joseph Alsop.

WASHINGTON—New facts about Soviet arms deliveries to the Kremlin's Arab client states have now shed a lurid new light on the Middle Eastern scene. The aims are to beat the Israelis to their knees or to destroy Israel absolutely.

These, one must further conclude, have been the aims ever since Israel's magnificent but humiliating defeat of the Kremlin's Arab clients in the six-day war. The evidence is now clear, in fact, that the Soviet pilots flying MIG-21s in Egypt represent only one stage in a long-range plan, which has always had these aims.

After the six-day war, it may be recalled, the Soviets soon began arms shipments to Egypt and Syria on an emergency basis. Since the Egyptians and Syrians had virtually lost their entire armed forces, the arms shipments were at first interpreted as being purely defensive in purpose.

Unfortunately, this interpretation is now shown to have been pure wishful belief. The quantities of arms the Soviets have shipped are simply too enormous to be consistent with a defensive purpose. The aims have clearly been offensive from the outset. If you doubt this, consider the following chilling figures.

Arms Comparison

Before the six-day war, the Egyptians had 300 tanks and the Syrians had 350. Today, the Soviets have provided Egypt with 1,600 tanks, and the Syrians with 1,000.

Before the six-day war, again, the Egyptians had 400 pieces of heavy artillery, and the Syrians 200. Today, the Soviets have provided the Egyptians with 1,600 heavy artillery pieces, and the Syrians with 1,000.

The contrast in planes is even more startling. The Egyptian Air

Force has been increased from 160 planes in 1967 to 600 today, including 170 MIG-21s and 180 Sukhoi bombers in the superonic category. The Syrian Air Force has been comparably increased, from 55 aircraft in 1967 to 260 today.

The 100 MIG-21s of the most advanced model, that the Soviet pilots are flying in Egypt, are additional to the figures given above for the Egyptian Air Force. And without counting the planes given the Egyptians and Syrians, just those 100 MIGs being flown by Soviet pilots considerably outnumber the Israeli Air Force's entire present stock of supersonic Phantoms and Mirages.

War of Attrition

No one in his senses can read the foregoing figures without reaching a grim conclusion. The Soviet arms shipments were obviously planned, from the first, to give the Arab client states enough sheer weight of metal to crush Israel. That is the only possible interpretation. And this in turn explains General Abdel Nasser's declaration of a "war of attrition" last year.

By that time, the bulk of the Soviet arms had already been delivered. As Gen. Moshe Dayan told this reporter during a recent trip to Israel, "Both Nasser and his Soviet bosses really believed they had enough weight to crush us." But this first stage of the plan went wrong, because of the dash and brilliance of the tiny Israeli Air Force.

The Israeli Air Force checked the war of attrition by proving to Nasser, and indeed to Nasser's Soviet advisers, that no target in Egypt was safe from Israeli bombing attacks. The threat of those attacks was the deterrent that took the pressure off Israel's Suez defenses for many months on end.

Seen against this background, the recent Soviet take-over of almost the entire air defense of Egypt is even more sinister than it appeared at first. It is, in fact, a way of patching up the long-range plan, to bring the Israelis to their knees or to crush Israel altogether, that went wrong last year when the war of attrition was checked.

Israeli Losses

The Soviet pilots and SAM-3s have already put Nasser's war of attrition back into high gear. How serious this is may be hard for Americans to understand. For instance, we read of 30 Israeli soldiers lost, the other day, in a single fight on the Suez front, and no one was concerned. But for little Israel, that loss was exactly what a loss of over 2,800 Americans would be to us.

In view of all these facts, the present intellectual climate in this country is utterly incomprehensible. The facts show that the Soviets have been long maturing and carefully preparing a cold-blooded plan for Israel's destruction. By destroying Israel, the Soviets undoubtedly expect to gain predominance in the entire Middle East. The profits, by now, are abundant and glaring. Israel has nowhere to turn for help, except to the United States.

But on this policy-making flank, President Nixon is uniquely immune from left-wing liberal attack—one wonders why.

But 'Twas a Famous Victory

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Ironists who write our history will take much pleasure in the Cambodian adventure. For in the end it seems likely to confound both the claims of its author, President Nixon, and some of the fears of its critics.

By logical standards, the invasion of Cambodia by American and South Vietnamese troops ought to be rated a disaster—for the Cambodians, for the prospect of a political settlement in Southeast Asia, for the peace of America. But at this point there seems a chance that it will inadvertently help to achieve, by one of those dialectics of history, the very object its critics would wish: a more certain American withdrawal from Vietnam.

In terms of military objectives, the main points made by the President in his speech of April 30 announcing the action were two: that the enemy was "concentrating his main forces in the [Cambodian] sanctuaries where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces [in Vietnam]"; and that in the eastern border areas of Cambodia there was "the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam."

The headquarters has not been found; hardly anyone believes any more that it ever existed. Nor did our invading armies find the slightest evidence of Communist troop concentrations prepared for a "massive" attack on South Vietnam; virtually no enemy troops were in the border areas.

Captured Supplies

The principal basis for the President's assertion now that this has been "the most successful operation" of the whole Vietnam war is, therefore, the catalogue of enemy supplies discovered in Cambodia. So many mounds of captured supplies have been displayed over the years in Vietnam that one is bound to be skeptical in any event, that gain has to be weighed against the political results of the adventure.

Cambodia as a whole has increasingly become a battleground. The Cambodians find themselves overrun by opposing armies of their ancient enemies, the Vietnamese,

enemy troops and matériel where I find this necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Also, when the President ordered the invasion of Cambodia, he said at his May 8 news conference that he expected that the South Vietnamese troops would come out approximately at the same time (by July 1) "because when we come out, our logistical support and air support will also come out with them."

In his TV broadcast, however, Nixon put no limit on the South Vietnamese activity in Cambodia in the future. On the contrary, he said that the South Vietnamese activity would be determined by the actions of the enemy. In other words, they would be free to act as they pleased against the enemy in Cambodia and be assured that American air power would at least bomb the North Vietnamese supply routes into that country.

It would be easy to be cynical about all this, but one should be very careful. The President has said publicly that he expected the violent reaction he got to the Cambodian invasion, but if our reports are even reasonably accurate, he was startled by the explosion both at home and abroad, and is now determined to speed up the withdrawal of American troops from the battlefield.

Hand or Fist

No doubt he is still hoping that his bold and unexpected lunge into Cambodia will persuade the enemy to make a negotiated settlement. He almost pleaded with them in his broadcast to do so, and threatened them with the consequences if they didn't, offering them to choose between his hand and his fist. But there is no evidence here that they will accept his offer or be intimidated by his threats.

Accordingly, we can only guess at what he is doing in the face of this dilemma. The guess here is that, while he still hopes the North Vietnamese will compromise and the South Vietnamese will be able to defend and unify their country on their own, he is determined to pull out. And is preparing the way to do so, regardless of what the North or the South Vietnamese do.

This is a very delicate operation. It involves proclaiming victory and announcing his critics while pulling out as fast as he can. Peace and withdrawal were the main themes of his TV broadcast, and while they were blurred by his political maneuvers, by his claims of victory and the glory of the South Vietnamese, it would probably be wise to wait and see whether he is not really following the policy of Sen. George Aiken, R., Vt., of claiming victory and coming home.

His military strategy is not so clear, and it has obviously changed since he launched the invasion. Originally, he left the impression that once the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia were destroyed, all U.S. military action in that country would cease. In his latest report, however, the President confirmed that while all U.S. ground troops would be withdrawn by July 1, he would insist on the right to go back in with "air missions to interdict the movement of

America will crack internally if the war is kept going long enough. And as the Russians obviously fear, Cambodia has increased the uncompromising influence of China in Southeast Asia.

Last and most important, there is, of course, the political effect of the Cambodian adventure inside the United States. And it is in the bitterness aroused, the geographical and political and sectional divisions deepened, that the irony of the Cambodian affair may eventually be seen to lie.

For the domestic explosion at the move into Cambodia has made it almost impossible for President Nixon to back away now from his withdrawal program. He will have to go on at whatever risk, and whatever the protests from the American and South Vietnamese generals. U.S. officials have said just about that in reassuring European governments concerned over the Cambodian invasion.

The real crunch still lies in the future for Nixon. It will come when and if he finally faces the probability that he cannot pull out American troops and at the same time achieve his political objective of a friendly, secure South Vietnam. Perhaps then the Cambodian experience will give him greater strength to withstand the American and South Vietnamese generals and adopt the single objective that would have made the political costs of Cambodia unnecessary: to get out of Vietnam.

Hand, those who have argued that

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| Bombay (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Portugal (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Brazil (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Spain (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Canada (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Sweden (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| France (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Switzerland (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Germany (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Taiwan (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Greece (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Tanzania (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| India (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Turkey (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Indonesia (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | U.S.A. (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Iran (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | Other Europe (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 |
| Italy (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
| Japan (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
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| Mexico (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
| Netherlands (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
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| Tanzania (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
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| U.S.A. (air) | 14.00 | 26.00 | 48.00 | | | | |
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مكتبة الأصيل

Noting Efforts for Vietnam PWs

Palme Denies Sweden Shows Any Anti-American Prejudice

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Sweden's premier today demonstrated here how he has married idealism and pragmatism to make him Europe's youngest top official.

Forty-three-year-old Olof Palme, facing charges that he or his central nation are anti-American, told a National Press Club luncheon that despite differences of opinion about Southeast Asia, "the dialogue has to go on because if the dialogue dies, democracy dies with it."

But he coupled this with a reference to the fact that North Vietnam had given Sweden the names of 14 American prisoners of war and he read a telegram from an American wife expressing gratitude.

He had previously been listed as a prisoner, but in some cases his was the first official word from Hanoi.

Mr. Palme indicated that further efforts are being made on behalf of the prisoners, but he pleaded for secrecy to expedite the effort, he said Sweden was acting not in a political fashion but for humanitarian reasons.

Mr. Palme was full of praise for the lengthy session he had yesterday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

[Mr. Palme assured Mr. Rogers that he would do all he could to limit anti-American demonstrations in Sweden. Reuters reported. Mr. Palme's pledge was reported by the State Department after his four-hour luncheon conference with Mr. Rogers on U.S.-Swedish relations, international problems, Indonesia and the Middle East, disarmament and the Soviet Union. Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the extended talks had been extremely cordial and worthwhile.]

The premier conceded that Sweden has its own "imperial fringe," but he said that the man who had shouted "Nigger" at American Ambassador Jerome H. Holland was an American who had been expelled from the Black Panther party. He recalled that he had learned those who attacked Mr. Holland as "scoundrels" and that what he took as attempts to prevent his visit to the United States had made him "even more determined" to come.

Mr. Palme said Sweden has provided in humanitarian aid \$1 million to North Vietnam and \$300,000 to South Vietnam, but that an additional \$20 million voted for Hanoi would be in the form of postwar rehabilitation help. He called on all nations to join in the postwar aid.

In defense of Swedish neutrality, Mr. Palme noted that his country spends more per capita on arms than any nation except the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

Shield of Sovereignty

He cited the paradox of increasing interdependence and growing nationalism in today's world and argued that "in all smaller nations, sovereignty provides a kind of shield against the overpowering political, economic and military influence of the great powers."

While sovereignty "must become gradually limited," he went on, it must be done "through voluntary agreements dictated by enlightened self-interest." But as to Sweden joining the European Common Market, he said he wanted as close cooperation as would be possible in view of Sweden's neutrality. He predicted parallel talks between the market and Sweden, Switzerland and Austria while the market is negotiating entry with Britain and others.

Sweden's own policy, Mr. Palme said, is "to prove the practical possibility of social progress," and that "it is possible to change a society by peaceful means on the basis of a vital and participatory democracy, simply on the foundation of a socialist ideology" and not on "fixed doctrine."

Asked about Sweden's "sex habits," Mr. Palme said that "our own Kinsey" study had shown that "the sex habits of Sweden and the United States are almost exactly the same. That might reassure somebody—one way or the other."

Court Blocks Subpoena by Senate Group

By Peter Osas

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—The U.S. Court of Appeals, spurning a subpoena from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, yesterday issued a temporary stay to a subpoena issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The move was an important legal victory for the United States government, an anti-war group striving to keep its financial records secret.

In a 2-1 decision, the court said it issues raised by the subpoena are of such significance that they require at least "deliberation and deliberation" of a higher court.

The fund contends, among other things, that its financial contributors' First Amendment rights of freedom of association would be violated by the senators' examination of names in its bank records.

The brief order, signed by Judges Arnold Leventhal and J. Skelly Wright (Judge MacKinnon dissenting), marks one of the few times American history that the courts have stayed Congress from trying out its functions.

Government lawyers here could call no direct precedent for the court's move, although a federal appellate judge in New York recently delayed an Internal Security Subcommittee subpoena on technical grounds.

1966 Enjoiner

Perhaps the closest parallel was a decision of District Court Judge Howard F. Corcoran in August, 1966, to enjoin hearings issued by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

That order was dissolved within hours by a panel made up of Judge Corcoran and two judges of the Court of Appeals. At issue in the case was the constitutionality of HUAC, since renamed the Internal Security Committee.

In procedural terms, yesterday's move was a temporary restraining order preventing the Chemical Bank of New York from bringing documents pertaining to the fund's counts to the committee.

The order is to stay in effect until there is an opportunity at a district-court level for a ruling on a preliminary injunction, which if issued would delay the subpoena indefinitely.

The appellate panel ordered the strict court to expedite its hearing of the case. Judge John H. Skelly Wright, who once refused to stop a subpoena, will now hear the arguments in the case.

The Court of Appeals said the "substantial element" in its move was a fact that unless the stay were granted, the committee would have been able to subpoena the fund's records, which would then have been sent to the court, and the fund might have suffered "irreparable harm."

Against Indochina War

The United States Servicemen's Fund, according to its lawyer, Henry Stearns, of New York, is a "tax-exempt membership corporation which helps finance such things as off-base GI coffee shops and underground newspapers. She denounced the group's opposition to the Indochina war."

In her argument before the court on Wednesday, Miss Stearns said activities of the kind sponsored by the fund are "under considerable attack in the military, and are areas where free speech is critical."

She told the court that public posture of the contributors would "put up" the fund's resources, "making it unable to carry out its constitutionally protected activities."

"Sen. James Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the subcommittee, used to comment on the court over J. G. Sourwine, counsel of a committee, also declined comment."

In taking its action the court said that it was acting with deference to the committee's progress, a coordinate branch of government "... to conduct investigations ..."

In his dissent, Judge MacKinnon said that the rights of Congress to issue subpoenas for "valid legislative purposes" outweigh the rights of the fund's First Amendment rights.



GUEST OF SPAIN—Former French President Charles de Gaulle waves to the welcoming crowd in Sanilla del Mar, the first stop of his current Spanish vacation.

Ex-Prisoner in Russia Bids Theodorakis See Soviet Jails

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI)—An open letter to Nikita Khrushchev from the Moscow dissident underground tonight invited the Greek ex-prisoner to visit Soviet camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

The letter circulating in Moscow bore the typed signature of Vladimir I. Bukovsky, 28, a self-styled writer who served three years in a labor camp for his part in a 1967 demonstration against anti-dissident laws.

Mr. Bukovsky told Mr. Theodorakis "there is no reason" why Soviet authorities should refuse to allow him "a visit to the Soviet camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals—if they have no desire to conceal the facts of tyranny and lawlessness."

Mr. Theodorakis, recently released from Greek confinement, could see such prisoners as writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, writer Andrei Amalric and other protesters, the letter said.

Could Compare Prisoners

"You could compare the conditions of political prisoners in Greece and in the U.S.S.R.," it suggested.

Even if the Soviet authorities refused to allow Mr. Theodorakis to visit the camps, it said, "they couldn't refuse you a visa ... In that case I am ready to introduce a lot of former political prisoners to you."

"As a person of creative work," the letter said "you can't be indifferent to the fate of people deprived of freedom for their creative work. As a former political prisoner you can't be indifferent to the conditions in which they keep political prisoners in other states of the world."

"As a fighter for democracy you can't be indifferent to the fates of people who openly struggle for the defense of human rights."

Soviet Effort

The letter noted that the Soviet government had asked the Red Cross to help get permission for 25 released Greek prisoners to come to the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

It added: "Possibly this circumstance will be favorable for my request."

Mr. Bukovsky was expelled from Moscow University and the Soviet Moscow University and the Soviet Komosomol youth organization in the early '60s for writing for an underground periodical. He was

De Gaulle Sees Pétain Gift in Spanish Church

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain, June 5 (AP)—Former French president Charles de Gaulle drove deeper into Spain today and climaxed the second day of his vacation by visiting a cathedral where his wartime rival, Marshal Philippe Pétain, made a pilgrimage nearly three decades ago.

Gen. de Gaulle, accompanied by his wife Yvonne, arrived at Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain after a 350-mile drive from Sanilla del Mar on the northern Spanish coast.

The 79-year-old former French leader stepped from his black sedan into a light rain and got a 20-minute tour of the 12th-century cathedral. Two priests took him into a treasure room where Marshal Pétain donated a silver communion cup in 1943.

Spanish officials said De Gaulle saw the gift from the former Vichy president but made no comment.

A crowd of about 250 tourists and townspeople plus a horde of newsmen, trailed De Gaulle and his wife on the tour, and shouts of "vive De Gaulle" came from the crowd as he and his wife drove off to the crowded national inn on the west coast to spend the night. Police had heavy security around the cathedral but did not prohibit anyone from entering.

Girl Wounded By Gunman in Central London

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—A man armed with a shotgun critically wounded a young woman today, as she ran through lunchtime crowds in downtown London screaming for help.

The girl, who appeared to be in her early twenties, was shot in St. James's Square, near Piccadilly Circus. Witnesses said the gunman emptied the shotgun at her, then reloaded and fired again before fleeing.

As he ran, they said, some pedestrians pelted the gunman with pencils, rulers and notebooks.

A man, believed to have been the gunman, was later found dead in a car parked near the square, the police said. "It looks like we have an attempted murder and suicide on our hands," a policeman said.

U.S. Warns Foreign Airlines Flight Limits Are Reciprocal

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—The United States announced yesterday a tougher bargaining position with foreign nations that restrict operations by U.S. airlines.

With the approval of President Nixon, the Civil Aeronautics Board enacted a regulation that will enable the agency to regulate the number of flights a foreign airline may make to U.S. cities.

Promulgation of the rule followed years of complaints by airline leaders that some nations have unilaterally dictated how many flights U.S. airlines could make to their cities, while at the same time their own airlines are operating unrestricted schedules in the United States.

Countries that have imposed such restrictions include Venezuela, Argentina, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, government sources said.

After American Airlines last year was awarded a route to Australia by Mr. Nixon as part of the much-disputed transpacific route, the Australian government balked at permitting American and Pan American World Airways, which already served the route, to schedule as many flights a week as they wanted. The limit for both U.S. lines was fixed at 13.

Past Violation Claimed

U.S. airline lawyers contended that the restriction violated an agreement between the two countries. They held that the agreement was covered by principles adopted at an airline conference in Bermuda shortly after World War II. These principles allow airlines to determine the frequency of flights to a city, subject to governmental review only after the service is under way.

In the past, the CAB has had authority to suspend the service of a foreign airline, but this has involved hearings and investigations that could take many months, Board officials said there has been no case when a foreign airline has

Cosmonauts Say No Spaceship Will Join Soyuz-9

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI)—Cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Vitaly Sevastyanov confirmed tonight no spaceship will join their Soyuz-9 in its orbit around earth.

Col. Nikolayev said in a radio question-and-answer session with Soviet journalists at ground control in Baikonur, that the Soyuz-9 had all the necessary equipment for rendezvous and docking with another spacecraft.

"But our program does not put that task to the crew; our flight is a solitary one," he said.

Except for the Soyuz-1 flight which ended with the accidental death of Vladimir Komarov, all the Soyuz missions have involved two or more craft.

Soviet space medical sources have said the major aim of the Soyuz-9 flight is to carry out extensive tests on the physiological effects of long weightlessness.

Meanwhile, the Red Army newspaper published a description of the Soyuz-9 capsule which gave the total volume of the craft as nine cubic meters (317 cubic feet) or about the size of a child's bedroom.

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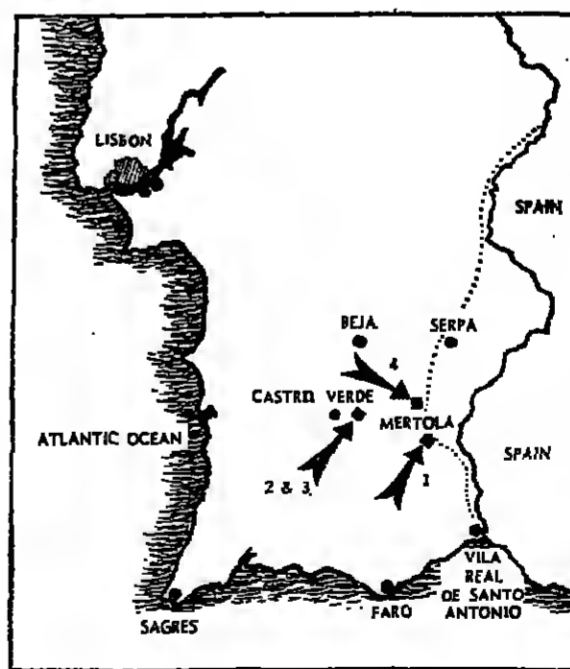
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Obituaries

Lord Francis-Williams Dies; Top U.K. Censor in War II

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—Lord Francis-Williams, 67, who served as Britain's chief news censor in World War II, died at his Surrey home today.

Lord Francis-Williams wrote more than 20 novels and books on the world press and British politics. His latest, an autobiography entitled "Nothing So Strange," was published this week.

He worked for several British newspapers before becoming editor of the Daily Herald at 33. At the start of World War II, he was named controller of news and censorship in the British Ministry of Information.

In the 1950s he became a professor successively at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Wisconsin.

Carol Reed

MAMARONECK, N.Y., June 5 (UPI)—Carol Reed, 44, the former weather reporter of WCBS-TV, whose cherry sign-off, "Have a happy," became a popular American expression, died of cancer yesterday at her home here.

She was the wife of Hamilton O'Hara, a television sound engineer.

As one of radio and television's busiest professionals, Miss Reed was well known to New Yorkers for her rapid-fire, buoyant delivery and her glib appeal. Said to be the first weather girl in the United States, she reported the weather on Channel 2 from 1952 to 1964.

Miss Reed received many queries from her audience on what her open-ended "Have a happy" meant.

"I mean it as, 'Whatever you're doing, have it happy,' she explained.

Clifton B. Cates

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Clifton B. Cates, 76, commandant of the Marine Corps nearly 20 years ago, died yesterday after a long illness at the Annapolis, Md., naval hospital.

He headed the corps from January, 1948, to January, 1953. During more than 37 years as a marine, he saw action in two world wars, was wounded several times and won nearly 30 decorations.

Dr. Clarence B. Farrar

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Dr. Clarence B. Farrar, 96, for 34 years editor of the American Journal of Psychiatry, died Wednesday at his home in Toronto.

Menasha Skulnik

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Comedian Menasha Skulnik, 78, a star of the Yiddish theater and Broadway stage, died yesterday in Beth Israel Hospital.

Roberto Longhi

FLORENCE, Italy, June 5 (AP)—Roberto Longhi, 80, a noted Italian art historian and former professor at Florence University, died here yesterday.

He was the author of a number of essays on Italian masters such as Piero della Francesca, Caravaggio and Masaccio.

May Jobless Rate Rose To 5%, U.S. Announces

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—The politically explosive U.S. unemployment rate rose to a seasonally-adjusted 5 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April, marking its fifth successive monthly increase, the Labor Department reported today.

The May rate set another five-year high, coming in even with February, 1966, when it was also 5 percent.

At its present rate, the jobless figure is well above the yearly average since 1965, but remains below the average for the long stretch from 1958 through 1964. The increase in the first five months of this year, however, is the largest for such a period since the recession of 1980.

Carli Urges Flexibility In Economics

BELLARIO, Italy, June 5 (Reuters).—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, said today that economic flexibility is required in economic affairs to cope with the greater degree of instability which has resulted from increased economic interdependence.

Addressing an investment symposium here, he said a move toward flexible exchange rates is merely one of several measures which could help authorities overcome the many variables which affect monetary stability.

Fixed exchange rates, if taken together with divergent policies in different countries, are a recipe for stability and large capital movements, he added.

Mr. Carli noted that the increased use of monetary policy to stabilize an economy leads to more emphasis being placed on interest rates. This tends to increase the size and frequency of capital flows, which, in turn, are a major cause of monetary instability, he said.

The main problem facing today's interdependent economies, he said, is how to combine the flexible and flexible elements contained within individual economies. In Italy's case, he cited the inflexibility of public spending which is under the pressure, common to all democratic countries, of growing demands for social services without a corresponding willingness to pay for them.

He said the Italian monetary authorities are determined to maintain internal and external equilibrium. The main question is whether the level of economic activity which this equilibrium will be achieved.

In response to questions, Mr. Carli said Italy is trying to create a developed money market similar to that in London. Italy needs more sophisticated financial instruments able to protect long-term interest rates by making short-term rates more flexible, he said. Pointing to the success of floating-rate bonds raised by NEL on the European market, he said such floating-rate bonds may well become an increasing feature of new domestic and issues in Italy.

'Odds Growing' U.S. Downturn Will Be Classified as Recession

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—"The odds are growing" that the current business downturn will be classified as the nation's fifth postwar business recession, the director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research said yesterday.

But speaking at a forum sponsored by the New York Society of Security Analysts, R. Thomas Juster cautioned that the case for or against recession was not yet clear. "All you have at the moment," he said, "is a good case of uncertainty."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Juster said that the odds were that the slump would qualify as a recession.

The question has sensitive political as well as economic overtones.

The Nixon administration has maintained steadfastly that the economy is neither in a recession nor is one likely to develop. But the government has long since ceded to the National Bureau—a private research organization with which Arthur F. Burns, now Federal Reserve Board chairman, has been closely identified for most of his professional life—the determination of when there is or is not a recession.

Mr. Juster is chairman of the committee that has been appointed by the National Bureau to make this determination.

The key to whether or not a recession did develop, Mr. Juster said, could very well hinge on actual business capital spending. A "classifiable recession" had never developed, he noted, without an accompanying drop in outlays on new plant and equipment.

"The evidence there, I would say, is asserted, 'is accumulating that the capital investment side is going to show some weakness. That seems to me to be getting increasingly clear, with every piece of evidence.'"

IOS Buffeted by Dissension In Top Management Ranks

By Jonathan C. Randall

GENEVA, June 5 (WP).—Investors Overseas Services was buffeted today with top management dissension following a blistering attack on company fallings by Sir Eric, former director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a relative newcomer to IOS, reflected anger over separate attempts to spin off the lucrative German and British operations from the Geneva parent company's authority.

Only two days ago Sir Eric issued a stiff reminder that IOS was unwilling to sell off any of its profitable local operations as the price for an outside rescue operation.

Hammerman Fostler

Although a company spokesman insisted that Mr. Hammerman remained as interim president and chief executive officer, persistent reports claimed he had resigned or was about to do so. Sir Eric, who had been in charge of the company's German and British operations, was said to be in a state of confusion.

Company insiders said Mr. Hammerman had incurred Sir Eric's wrath by allegedly attempting to strike a separate deal with the London merchant bank Hill Samuel for control of the company's International Life Insurance U.K. Ltd.

That company, worth as much as \$40 million according to independent evaluation, is the vital element in IOS mutual fund operations in Britain, which are based on equity-linked bank IOS policies to comply with British law.

Mende Attack

Mr. Mende's attack, interpreted here as an admission of the failure of his attempt for control of IOS operations in Germany, mentioned unauthorized transactions within IOS.

Perpetual rumors had circulated about such alleged dealings by present or past IOS officers. Mr. Mende's statement represented the first time such charges were made publicly.

It was also the first time that any high IOS official had been named as a member of the parent company board and chairman of the German sales operations—had washed IOS dirty linen in public since the crisis began nearly two months ago.

The company also revealed the resignation of three board members: George von Perler, a Harvard professor on loan to IOS to help solve long-term corporate planning problems; Ell Walitt, former supervisor of the German sales operations; and George Landau, a sales director.

Question of Quitting

Company sources indicated that they resigned last month at the time IOS signed an agreement with Denver financier John M. King which later fell through. But company insiders insisted that they resigned only last week. Mr. Walitt, they said, was forced out while the other two resigned of their own volition.

In the present state of IOS disarray, members of the rescue consortium, led by the Banque Paribas of France, were in no apparent hurry to conclude the deal, although the emergence of Sir Eric as a central figure may eventually speed up the negotiations.

Sir Eric is said to be insisting on rapid and relatively straightforward publication of the off-delayed 1969 annual report of IOS. The parent company, on the theory that no potential savior would make a serious bid until whatever bad news it contains is made public.

German Jobless Rate

NUERNBERG, West Germany, June 5 (AP).—The number of unemployed in West Germany dropped to 103,400 in May compared with 120,800 in April, the Federal Labor Office said today. It was the lowest for any May in 25 years. The unemployment rate in May was 0.5 percent of the labor force compared to 0.6 percent in April.

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German Jobless Rate

Fed's Gradual Credit Easing Is Continued

Money Supply Grows At 9.8% Annual Rate

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System continued to pursue a policy of gradual credit expansion in the latest two-week period, banking statistics published yesterday disclosed.

Except for the important money-supply figure, all the reserve and monetary aggregates climbed and most of the sensitive short-term market rates were either unchanged or easier in the most recent statement weeks.

Moreover, although the money supply declined by \$1.3 billion, to \$208.9 billion, the Fed bank of St. Louis computed the seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase in money over the latest three months at 9.8 percent, up from 9.2 percent a week earlier.

Credit policy was felt unevenly, however, within the banking system. The biggest New York City banks were in a relatively comfortable position, so were "country" banks outside the major money centers.

Banks in Chicago and other centers appeared somewhat strapped for funds. A fed spokesman said he could not account for this situation, though he did point out that the Memorial Day weekend occurred during the latest statement period.

Borrowings by all reserve-member banks at the discount window climbed to a daily average of \$1.2 billion in the most recent week, the highest level since the first week of February.

Industry Sets Own Broker Failure Plan

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—Most U.S. investors would be protected against losses in the event of brokerage-house failures by a private insurance corporation that the securities industry has decided to establish in a rare example of industry-wide cooperation.

A task force of representatives from all sectors of the industry has concluded that the corporation will be set up and funded. While the amount of cash to be made available initially has not been determined, it was understood it would exceed \$50 million.

The decision has been made at a time of mounting concern over the possibility of Wall Street failures. Many brokerage houses are known to have lost substantial amounts of money in the relentless bear market that swept through last year and into 1970.

Ralph D. Denunzio, vice-chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the task force, informed the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday of the decision.

Earlier in the day, SEC chairman Hamer E. Budge had told Congress that investors "urgently" need protection against losses from collapses and recommended that an independent non-profit corporation be set up to promptly repay customers of firms that run into serious financial difficulties. He noted that 35 houses, mostly small broker-dealers, had gone under since mid-1968.

The interindustry task force's conclusions appear to be closely in line with Mr. Budge's suggestions.

Mr. Denunzio said he had told Mr. Budge that the industry's final proposals would be ready within ten days.

In addition to the more than \$50 million to be put up by the brokerage industry, some federal funding would be involved. "We are contemplating that in addition to our funds there would be treasury funds," Mr. Denunzio said.

The only meaningful protection against investor losses today is the Special Trust Fund of the NYSE, which currently has an authorized cushion of \$55 million.

The exchange is considering increasing the size of the fund, but such plans may have to be revised if the new insurance corporation is set up. The NYSE fund protects only customers of member firms.

Congressional Reaction

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—Rep. John Moss, D., Calif., chairman of the House Commerce and Finance subcommittee, said he would give the task force and the SEC until June 15 to agree on a plan and present it to Congress.

Pending before both Rep. Moss's panel and a Senate Banking Committee is legislation to create a broker-dealer insurance corporation.

Big Board Drop Puts Dow at 695

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange pulled back along a broad front today in what Wall Street observers described as a consolidation move after the recent dramatic advance. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 11.50 points to 695.03.

Volume retreated along with prices. Turnover ran 124.5 million shares. Yesterday, when selling in the final hour set the

latest consolidation into motion, the Dow fell 7.33 on volume of 143.8 million shares.

Most analysts regarded the pull-back as a normal affair—with some investors taking profits and others taking losses—after the spectacular gain of 82 points over the six sessions starting May 27.

Some nervousness, understandably enough, still remained in the investment community, with brokers issuing such remarks as

"we're not out of the woods yet," and "plenty of customers still are crying over the losses they show in this bear market."

In brokerage board rooms, the faces of tapewatchers seemed to match the weather during trading hours—dampness but no thunder-showers.

A number of glamour stocks ended with losses of between one and two points, among them IBM, Fairchild Camera, Burroughs, Texas Instruments and Honeywell. Avon Products, down 3 1/8 to 145, continued to soften. But Disney climbed 2 1/8 to 118 1/4.

Nixon Still to Make Decision On Incomes Policy Debate

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).—The question of whether to adopt a wage-price guideline, or "incomes" policy will shortly be decided by the President after consultation with his cabinet committee on economic policy, a high government official said yesterday.

He said that "we can't go on with everybody in the administration saying something different and creating uncertainty about the eventual decision."

Within the past few weeks, increasing pressure has been brought on the administration to exert its influence against wage and price increases, rather than relying exclusively on fiscal and monetary policy.

Speaking out favorably for one form or another of voluntary wage-price actions have been Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns, Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney, Treasury Undersecretary Charles E. Walker, and Assistant Treasury Secretary Murray L. Weidenbaum.

On the other side of the argument, however, are Labor Secretary George Shultz, Council of Economic Advisers chairman Paul W. McCracken and CEA member Herbert Stein.

President Nixon has for a long time resisted the push for an "incomes" policy, but reportedly told his meeting with financial leaders last week that the time may be coming when a mild form of pressure might be considered.

The debate within the administration has grown sharper in recent weeks, as inflation continues to show resistance to the best efforts of present administration policy.

In a related development, Gaylord A. Freeman Jr., chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago, said here yesterday that President Nixon should ask for reinstatement of the 10 percent income tax surcharge, and should "try" an incomes policy.

Both are necessary, he said, so that the burdens of inflation "do not fall wholly on the unemployed."

Lonely New High

General Cigar, the only new 1970 high, traded at a peak price of 38—or more than double its low this year—before closing at 36 1/8, its sales and earnings were reported by the company to be running ahead of 1969 levels, and test-marketing began for a new tipped cigar, Tijuana Smiling.

Another good gainer was American Credit, up 4 to 23 1/4, the highest winner on the active list. This followed a federal court ruling that gave the go-ahead to a merger between American Credit, a large consumer finance and factoring concern, and Wachovia, a holding company whose main unit is Wachovia Bank and Trust Co.

While Motor, the most active stock, fell 1 1/2 to 13 1/2, it was one of 42 issues registering new lows. As a manufacturer of heavy trucks and farm equipment, White Motor has had a large institutional following and sold last year as high as 50 3/4.

Phillips Off

Phillips Petroleum, off 1 1/4 to 28, continued to give ground after a brisk runup following its apparent discovery of what the company described as "a giant oil field" in the North Sea.

Blue chips joined in the general retreat. General Motors dropped 2 5/8 to 65 1/2. Losses of a point or more appeared in Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Steel, Alcoa, American Can, Du Pont, General Electric, International Nickel, Procter & Gamble and International Paper.

Among the oil, both Texaco and Standard Oil (California) declined one point, while Superior Oil fell 4 1/2 to 100 1/2.

American Telephone, down 1/3 to 43 1/8, rounded out the week with its fifth straight loss. The week's decline of 2 1/2 was attributed mainly to a well-publicized sell recommendation by a brokerage house.

The Dow, down by more than 12 at 11:30 a.m., shaved its loss to about 4 an hour later and then turned weaker during the afternoon.

No Change Seen At White House

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—The White House discounted today the possibility of changing the administration's economic policy by approving some form of voluntary wage-price restraints.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler stressed the continuity of presidential policy rejecting any form of wage-price controls.

But congressional sources say they believe President Nixon's political advisers are closely studying a new incomes policy resolution sponsored by leading congressional Republicans.

A source close to the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee said a White House official requested a copy of the resolution last night.

F.I. Du Pont Plans Merger

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—Francis I. DuPont & Co., one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms, has disclosed plans to merge with Glore Forgan Staats Inc., a major investment banking house. In one of the largest consolidations in Wall Street history.

The merger takes effect July 1 and the combined brokerage house will be named F. I. DuPont, Glore Forgan & Co., which will be the largest partnership on Wall Street. Investment banking activities will be conducted through a wholly owned subsidiary, DuPont Glore Forgan Inc.

DuPont has been one of the securities industry's most troubled major houses. It ran a deficit of \$7.7 million, before tax recoveries, in 1969 and is understood to have remained in the red this year.

"This is not a distress merger," said Archie E. Albright, president of Glore Forgan. "It's just a reflection of the economic facts of 1970."

Mr. Albright will become chairman of the executive committee of the new firm.

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NOTICE OF MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
to be held at the Corporation's registered office at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on June 17, 1970, at 3 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To amend the Articles of Incorporation in order to abolish the preemptive rights of holders of Class I stock;
2. To approve the financial statements as of December 31, 1969;
3. To approve the interim financial statements as of April 30, 1970;
4. To allocate profits and declare dividends;
5. To release the members of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;
6. To elect Directors and a Statutory Auditor;
7. To transact any other business.


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Jerome D. Hoffman
Jerome D. Hoffman, President



Holmes Brown (left), chairman of the New York Board of Trade, talks with Jerome D. Hoffman (center), president of IIG (Sales) and New York's former Mayor, Robert F. Wagner, chairman of IIG. All have switched to IIG.

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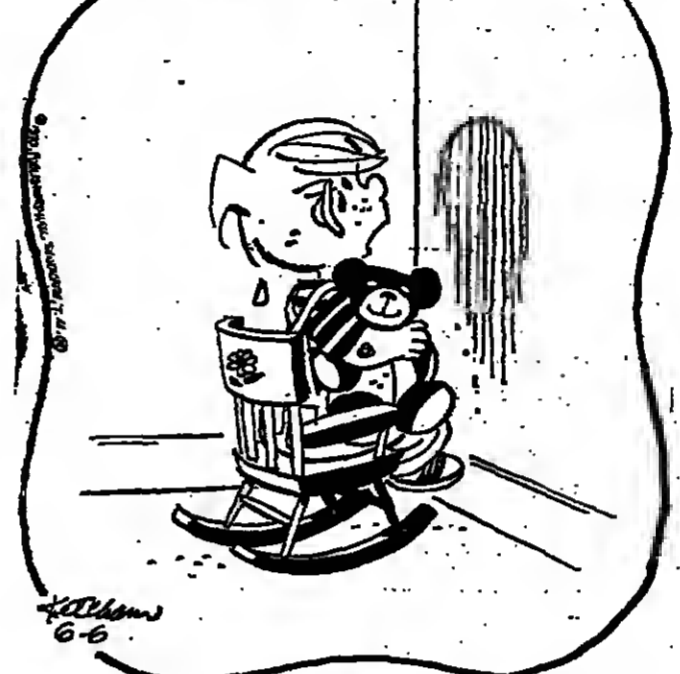
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(Answers Monday)

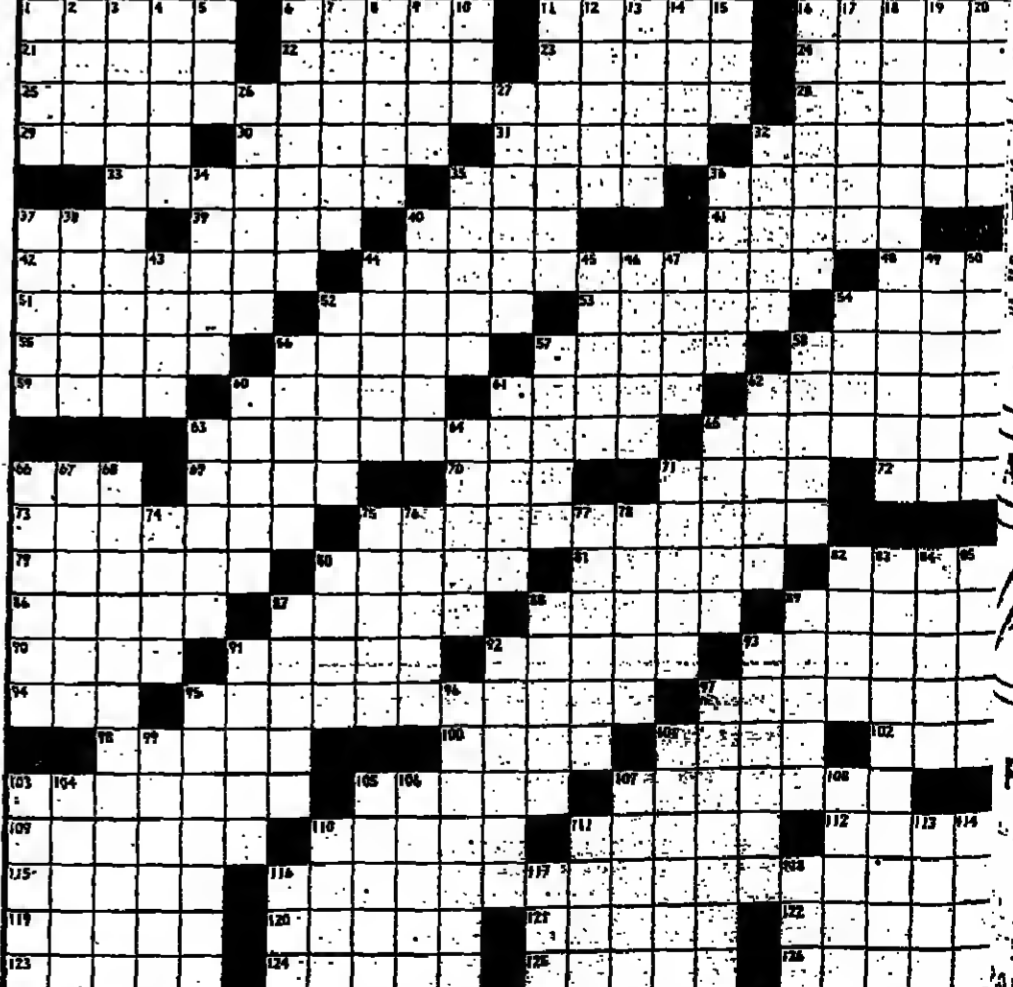
Yesterday's { Jambler: TRACT SHEAF EXTENT LIBIDO
Answer: What the Lawyer said as he ate
an oyster—HMMH—HARD CASE!

Reviewed by Milton Viorst

the social ladder. He acknowledges that "antidivulian conservatives [who] would have the nation revert to the values of small-town America" are but "a small part of the equation." He says he would go a step further, "but he had his way, he would have the nation revert to some matriarchical, fairy-tale past and, happily, never existed at all."

To be sure, it's worth con-

LITERALLY SO—By Anthony Morse



| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 14 | DOWN | 49 American author | 59 Numbers of | 78 Greek | 87 Modern |
| 15 | Rebel, Abbe, | 49 Little child | 60 Italian | 79 musical | 88 Exploration |
| 16 | Mitchell | 49 Early source | 61 East | 80 wife at Delhi | 89 East and |
| 17 | agents | 50 Early source | 62 East | 81 Daily | 90 Thriving |
| 21 | — a ball | 51 Servants | 63 Drizzle | 82 Tally | 91 Chien, compound |
| 22 | — a ball | 52 Went to nothing | 64 Gun | 83 Drums | 92 Caravans |
| 23 | summer days | 53 Cloth material | 65 Gun, collar of | 84 Drums | 93 France |
| 24 | Peace | 54 Come in last | 66 1000s | 85 Drums | 94 Frank |
| 25 | Swarm down Var. | 55 Neighbor, of | 67 Greek war, 1000s | 86 Greek | 95 Absolute |
| 26 | Curse, author | 56 Gives out | 68 Turn, toward | 87 Greek | 96 Absolute |
| 27 | Green | 57 Wedgitea pieces | 69 1000s | 88 Greek | 97 1000s |
| 28 | Chomba | 58 Wind at | 70 Do, Mills | 89 Greek | 98 1000s |
| 29 | — a ball | 59 Wind at | 71 Do, Mills | 90 Greek | 99 1000s |
| 30 | Driver of | 60 Buffalo | 72 Jagat | 91 1000s | 100 1000s |
| 31 | Remains | 61 Pushed a punt | 73 Decline | 92 Food | 101 1000s |
| 32 | Antarctic railway | 62 Carriage drove | 74 Carriage | 93 1000s | 102 1000s |
| 33 | Cleaver | 63 City on the Po | 75 Daughter of | 94 One of the | 103 1000s |
| 34 | Alphabet, prophet | 64 Cow | 76 Carriage | 95 1000s | 104 1000s |

[illegible]

Gains Final With Miss Niessen

Mrs. Court Easily Beats Miss Heldman

By Mike Katz

PARIS, June 5.—It was over remarkably quick, a kind of athletic autohemia.

Forty-two minutes for Miss Niessen of West Germany to rout Karen Krantzke of Australia. Fifty minutes for Margaret Court of Australia to rout Julie Heldman of New York.

The women's semi-finals of the French Open tennis tournament today were no matches. They were a suspenseful as digging for the prize in a box of Crackerjacks. They were as interesting as the sack of a corn flakes package.

Gilbert Ties Hebert to Top Kemper Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5 (UPI)—C. L. Gilbert, who prefers to be called Gibby, left the golf last week and went home to Hollywood, Fla., while his wife, who is a professional golfer, stayed in the circuit yesterday, with a new affiliation, the 25-year-old professional scored a 65 in the 180-round Kemper Open to tie 42-year-old Lionel Hebert for the lead.

While Hebert ran in eight birdies, his best round "in a long, long time," Gilbert played through a sun squall at the Quail Hollow Country Club to deadlock the emer Professional Golfers Association champion.

Gilbert, who announced he had agreed to represent the Bonaventure Club at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at 23 on each nine of the 7, 11-yard, par-72 course.

The greens, slowed by intermittent showers, didn't bother Hebert or Gilbert. The latter had seven birdies, four on the back nine, which he played first. He bogey came after he took one putt for a 5 at the par-8 18th at 599 yards.

Lou Graham of Nashville chipped for an eagle at his last hole, a 31 that gave him 67. Graham tied the course was a little longer than "I'd like to play." But the 67th green pleased.

Tom Weiskopf, Art Wall, Mike and Bob Lunn scored four-under-par 68s. Arnold Palmer, tied by an eagle at the home green, was in a crowded bracket.

68s, Sam Snead, Grier Jones, one Litter and John Schroeder are among his companions at that.

Jack Nicklaus, who had never expected her previously, needed a 3 and may alter his preparations for the U.S. Open championship, depending on how he fares tomorrow. Nicklaus had only one birdie. The Open begins June 18. He hopes to skip next week's stop in the Western Open.

Leading Scores

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Michael Bennett | 33-36-66 |
| Zibby Gilbert | 33-36-66 |
| Lou Graham | 31-37-67 |
| Tom Weiskopf | 32-35-67 |
| Art Wall | 32-35-67 |
| Mike Lunn | 32-35-67 |
| Bob Lunn | 32-35-67 |
| Arnold Palmer | 32-35-67 |
| Sam Snead | 32-35-67 |
| Grier Jones | 32-35-67 |
| John Schroeder | 32-35-67 |
| Jack Nicklaus | 32-35-67 |
| Tom Weiskopf | 32-35-67 |
| Art Wall | 32-35-67 |
| Mike Lunn | 32-35-67 |
| Bob Lunn | 32-35-67 |
| Arnold Palmer | 32-35-67 |
| Sam Snead | 32-35-67 |
| Grier Jones | 32-35-67 |
| John Schroeder | 32-35-67 |
| Jack Nicklaus | 32-35-67 |

The Scoreboard

CYCLING.—At Maribona, Italy, Michele Danelli of Italy won the 16th of the 53rd Tour of Italy, but Belgium's Rik Van Linden won the 17th of the 30-day cycling classic.

Danelli, who was in seventh place in the overall standings, led his fellow countryman Franco Bitossi by seven seconds to win the third-round of 160 miles. Danelli's winning time was five hours 36:14 minutes for the 160-kilometer (112-mile) stretch.

Low-Keyed Attitude

Stewart, an easy-going player with a low-keyed attitude toward the sport and life in general, was silent and stared at the floor as he waited to see William Kahn, the district attorney.

Castellano, who refused to allow Stewart to be interviewed, said, "There were absolutely no punches thrown—just a little shoving." He said an argument had started between the two over "housecleaning."

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Miss Niessen, a clay-court expert, defeated Miss Krantzke, 6-3, 6-1. This was the close match of the two. The Australian led, 3-1, in the first set before Miss Niessen started working on Karen's non-existent backhand. Karen never held service again.

Mrs. Court in Command

Miss Heldman, seeded fourth here, played well. But Mrs. Court, the top seed and defending champion, was at the top of her considerable game. She was even at the top of Julie's, which is to play from the baseline or at the net. Mrs. Court was in command. The scores were 6-0, 6-2.

This match was close for only one game. Mrs. Court opened with a double-fault and followed with two errors, giving Julie three points on which to start. The game went to 18 points. Miss Heldman won eight, Mrs. Court ten and in the next five games, Julie won only seven more. In the second set, she managed to hold service twice.

Mrs. Court has won this tournament three times. The expected fourth crown on Sunday will give her two legs on a Grand Slam. Mrs. Court has won the Australian title nine times, including this year. Wimbledon twice and Forest Hills three times. But she has never put it all together. Only the late Maureen Connolly did, in 1952.

Mrs. Court should have no trouble with Miss Niessen. The seventh-seeded West German, like Miss Heldman, stands back at the baseline and can hit the ball all day. Mrs. Court won't give her much to hit.

Becomes a Habit

"I always lost to her," said Miss Niessen. She's a much more better player than me."

Always was twice, the last time three years ago in Berlin, where the West German did manage to take one set.

If the matches were dull today, so were the attendance figures. Only about 70 persons were in the stands for the start of the Niessen-Krantzke match. A crowd of about 2,000 was on hand for the semi-finals of the men's doubles, especially to root for the French Davis Cup team of Georges Goven and Francois Janfrat.

No amount of rooting could prevent Arthur Ashe and Charles Pasarell, the second-seeded U.S. Davis Cup tandem and seeded No. 2 here, from winning easily. The scores were 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. They will meet the top-seeded Romanians, Ilie Nastase and Ion Tiriac, who defeated Dick Crealy and Anthony Stone of Australia, 6-4, 5-7, 9-7, 6-3.

Mrs. King and Bob Hewitt of South Africa gained the mixed doubles final by defeating Mrs. Court and Zibby Gilbert of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-2. They will face the winner of the match tomorrow between Francois Durr and Jean-Claude Barclay of France and Miss Casals and Nastase.

The big match tomorrow will be the final of the men's singles between Francoise and Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia.

The Scoreboard

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FLAWED PERSONALITY—This Freakness scene won't be repeated by Eddie Belmonte.

Personality Scratched for Belmont

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Personality, the Freakness Stakes winner, was scratched today from tomorrow's 102d running of the Belmont Stakes because of illness, leaving a field of 16 entered in the \$125,000 added classic.

The colt started coughing last night but an examination this morning did not reveal any sickness. However, late this afternoon, a nasal drip developed and trainer John Jacobs immediately withdrew him from the race.

The scratching of Personality left Jacobs with one horse—High Echelon—with which to shoot for the third of the Triple Crown classics. The withdrawal of Personality, brilliant son of two champions, also left My Dad George as the favorite for the mile and one-half race.

As expected, Delaware Chief, Aggressively, Needles N Pins, Climber, Stop Time, and Hark the Lark also were entered. And so were Naska and Son Excellence, who had not been expected to run.

High Echelon, who has yet to win this year in nine races, will be ridden by Johnny Rota, who was aboard the colt last year when High Echelon won the Futurity Stakes at Belmont Park.

My Dad George, second to the injured Dust Commander in the Kentucky Derby and to Personality in the Freakness, was the new favorite at 5 to 2.

All starters carry 126 pounds. With ten 2-year-olds competing, as expected, the winner will earn \$113,500.

My Dad George New Favorite

My Dad George, the Kentucky Derby and Freakness runnerup, is now 5-2 followed by Delaware Chief, the only supplementary entry and the speed of the field, at 8 to 1. Aggressively and Needles N Pins are 10 to 1 with Climber 15 to 1 and Stop Time and Hark the Lark 30 to 1.

All the Belmont jockey assignments except one are set. Hark the Lark, the most far-out of the outsiders, is an open mount.

John Rota will pilot High Echelon. He had been riding Silent Screen in the classics this season. Ray Broussard will be back aboard My Dad George. Angel Cordero Jr. gets the call.

Pre-Grand Jury Talks Held With Stewart Over Sawchuk

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Ron Stewart, shaken and somber in contrast to his effortless style as a hockey player, met with the Nassau County district attorney for 50 minutes and discussed some of the circumstances that led to the death of Terry Sawchuk, his New York Ranger teammate.

Stewart, a 37-year-old right wing with the club, appeared Thursday with his attorney Nicholas Castellano, who was in seventh place in the overall standings, led his fellow countryman Franco Bitossi by seven seconds to win the third-round of 160 miles. Danelli's winning time was five hours 36:14 minutes for the 160-kilometer (112-mile) stretch.

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on Delaware Chief, with Braulio Baeza on Aggressively, Dave Kassen on Needles N Pins, Jacinto Vasquez on Climber and Garth Patterson on Stop Time.

Baeza Goes for Record

Baeza will be attempting to tie the Willie Shoemaker in the number of Belmont winners ridden by an active jockey. He has three Aries and Letters, 1969; Chateaugay, 1963, and 65-to-1 Sherluck, 1961, one less than Shoemaker. Jimmy McLaughlin and Eddie Arevalo share the mark with six.

Needles N Pins was the only candidate to induce in serious work yesterday. The Florida-bred colt drilled six furlongs in 1:14 3/5 over a sloppy course.

It rained last night and showers continued sporadically today. More light rain is forecast, continuing possibly into tomorrow morning. The track was sloppy today and will be "off" but could be fast unless the rain is heavier than expected by the 5:30 post time tomorrow.

My Dad George has had good races to his credit over "off" strips. He would prefer dry going.

Dragoon, Sassafras Head French Derby

PARIS, June 5 (UPI)—Mrs. Guy Weywell's Dragoon and Arpad Plesch's Sassafras emerged as co-favorites in the French Prix du Jockey-Club to be run over a mile and a half at Chantilly Sunday.

After final declarations tomorrow afternoon, about 15 colts are expected to go to the starting gate in the 126th running of this race, the French Derby, founded in 1835 and staged on the magnificent 16th century racecourse of the Princes de Condé.

One said note in this year's race will be the absence of jockey Freddy Head from the saddle of Dragoon, who is trained by his grandfather, Willy Head, "Young Freddy," 22 years old, suffered a serious concussion in a fall at Saint-Cloud last Friday. He is reported to be recovering well. Last year the grandfather-grandson combination won the race with Goodly.

Lindy's Pride Has Split Hoof, Career Imperiled

WESTBURY, L.I., June 5 (UPI)—Lindy's Pride finished?

The smooth-riding, swift son of Star's Pride won 11 of 18 starts last year as a 3-year-old, including a sweep of the big five (Hambletonian, Yonkers Futurity, Dexter Cup, Kentucky Futurity, Colonial).

But there are reports now that the trotter, who cost \$15,500 as a yearling and has earned \$400,000 for a Suffolk County syndicate, will be retired to stud.

Even the owners of the stallion didn't know. Frank Longmire, a Lindenhurst, L.I., one of the owners, said Lindy's Pride finished second in one heat and last in two others in Sweden and Germany and said the horse had suffered a new quarter-track (split hoof) even before he had left for Europe.

Brabham Sets Pace at Trials For Grand Prix in Belgium

FRANCOCHAMPS, Belgium, June 5 (AP)—Jack Brabham of Australia in a Brabham Ford clocked the fastest time at today's trials for the Formula One automobile Grand Prix of Belgium Sunday, lapping the fastest road circuit in the world in 3:21.5, at the average speed of 240 kph (149.5 mph).

Brabham is leading the world championships.

For the first time in a Formula One Grand Prix, a chicane (zig-zag) was used to slow down the cars in the fast Masta straight. Drivers are finding the Francochamps circuit too fast and too dangerous. They insisted on added safety before lining up. They estimated the chicane clipped about 10 seconds off their times.

Further fastest time in the first trials today:

2. Jackie Stewart of Britain, March Ford, 3:31.2-239.660 kph (148.589 mph); 3. Rolf Stommelen, West Germany, Brabham Ford, 3:32.3-239.208 kph (148.308 mph); 4. Piero Courage of Britain, De Tomaso Ford, 3:33.2-238.068 kph (147.813 mph); 5. Jacky Ickx of Belgium, Ferrari, 3:34.4-236.763 kph (146.786 mph).

6. Jochen Rindt of Austria, Lotus Ford, 3:34.7-236.422 kph (146.581 mph); 7. Chris Amon, New Zealand, STP March, 3:35.-236.093 kph (146.377 mph); 8. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, March Ford, 3:36.3-232.524 kph (144.301 mph); 10. Jo Siffert of Switzerland, STP March, 3:40.1-230.622 kph (143.885 mph).

The McLaren team has withdrawn from the race following Tuesday's death of New Zealand racing driver Bruce McLaren. A spokesman said the team intended to compete in all events after that, despite the loss of the 32-year-old driver, founder of the firm and its principal designer and driver.

The spokesman said an investigation into the 180-mph accident on the flat test track at Goodwood in southern England showed that the fault lay in the front of the tail section of the new 7.5 liter Can-Am car McLaren was testing.

He said the tail section became loose and blew off, causing the car to become unstable. "In this condition and at a speed of more than 170 m.p.h., it would not be possible for the driver to retain control."

World Cup Standings

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—World Cup soccer play resumes tomorrow with the following games: Russia vs. Belgium (Group One) at Mexico City; Uruguay vs. Italy (Group Two) at Puebla/Toluca; Romania vs. Czechoslovakia (Group Three) at Guadalajara; Peru vs. Morocco (Group Four) at Leon. All games tomorrow will start at 2200 (GMT).

On Sunday, the schedule is: El Salvador vs. Mexico at Mexico City; Sweden vs. Israel at Puebla/Toluca; Brazil vs. England at Guadalajara; West Germany vs. Bulgaria at Leon. All Sunday games will start at 1800 (GMT).

| Group One (Mexico City) | W | T | L | GF | GA |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|----|----|
| Belgium | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Russia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mexico | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| El Salvador | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Group Two (Puebla/Toluca) | W | T | L | GF | GA |
| Uruguay | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Italy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Israel | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Group Three (Guadalajara) | W | T | L | GF | GA |
| Brazil | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| England | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Group Four (Leon) | W | T | L | GF | GA |
| West Germany | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Peru | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Morocco | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

Colombian Denies Moore Case Is Over

MEXICO CITY, June 5 (UPI)—A Colombian Embassy spokesman said today the investigation into the Bobby Moore case was continuing in Bogota and there was still no indication of what the final result would be.

Moore was released provisionally and naturally, until the judicial investigation is over the situation will remain the same," the spokesman, embassy counselor Carlos Caparros, told Reuters.

Moore, England's World Cup captain, was held for four days in Bogota last week after an assistant in a hotel jewelry store said she thought he had stolen a \$1,300 bracelet from a show case.

Caparros said neither the Colombian Embassy nor the consulate here had received any communication on the case from the Colombian government. "They have not asked us to do anything. We have not been asked to request Moore to come to the consulate," he added.

The Colombian diplomat denied reports quoting him as saying that the Moore case was just about over. "I have no details on the investigation and all we know about the affair is what we read in the Mexican press," he said.

"For this reason, I cannot make any comment."

Brazil Favored to Win Cup

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—Brazil is now a 2-1 favorite to win the World Cup soccer championship, Britain's largest bookmakers said today.

England, who stood as 2-1 favorites before the Brazilian's brilliant crushing of Czechoslovakia, are now quoted at 7-2, with Italy third at 10-1.

Other odds: 8-1 on Peru; Uruguay and West Germany, 12-1; Russia, 14-1; Mexico, 40-1; Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Sweden, 50-1; Bulgaria, Romania, 60-1; Israel, Morocco and El Salvador, 1,000-1.

Thursday's Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | T | P | GF | GA |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kansas City | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | W | L | T | P | GF | GA |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kansas City | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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Art Buchwald

Dinner for One

WASHINGTON.—You don't see as many fathers and sons doing out as you used to. The problem seems to be that not many restaurants are set to handle some of the clothes their clients are wearing.

The other night my friend McGorry suggested to his son Marshall that they go to a first-class restaurant to celebrate his graduation from high school.

"Great," said Marshall. "Let's go."

"I think you'd better put on a shirt," McGorry suggested.

"I have a sweatshirt on. What's wrong with that?"

"I thought you might put on a shirt and a tie," McGorry said. "What are we going to—a wedding?" Marshall demanded. "Most good restaurants prefer you to wear a tie," McGorry said.

"What for?" Marshall demanded.

"So you can get soup on it!" McGorry shouted. "Now put on a shirt and a tie and don't give me any lip."

McGorry's wife came rushing in. "What's all the shouting about?"

McGorry said, "I'm taking him to Paul Young's restaurant for graduation and he won't even put on a tie!"

"I don't want to go if I have to wear a tie," Marshall yelled. "I don't want to go if I have to wear a tie," Marshall yelled. "I don't want to go if I have to wear a tie," Marshall yelled.

Buchwald

McGorry shouted, "It isn't that I want to be proud of you. It's just that I don't want to be ashamed of you!"

Marshall came down in a few minutes with a wrinkled shirt and a torn tie on. His face was red.

McGorry was just about to leave the house when he looked down.

"You have no shoes on," McGorry said.

"You didn't say anything about shoes," Marshall said.

"Why do I have to put on shoes?"

"It's a health regulation!" McGorry screamed.

"Nobody's going to see my feet," Marshall said.

"They'll be under the table."

"Someone will see your feet as you're escorted to the table. People get very upset when they see a customer without shoes walking in a good restaurant."

"But it's summer. No one wears shoes in the summer."

After McGorry said, "Marshall, go upstairs and put on some sneakers. Your father asks so little of you."

Marshall stomped upstairs. "I didn't want to go to a restaurant in the first place."

He came down a few minutes later and got into the car and didn't say anything.

"Marshall," McGorry said.

"Would you take the red band off your hair before we go into the restaurant?"

"What kind of place are we going to where they won't let a guy wear a band on his head?"

"It's a very good place, Marshall. They have fine food. You're growing up now and you should be interested in other things besides milk shakes and French fries."

"You mean they don't have milk shakes and French fries at this place? I thought you said it was a good restaurant."

"Marshall," McGorry said quietly. "You see that McDonald's hamburger stand? Well, here's two bucks. You go over there and have anything you want for your graduation."

"You mean McDonald's?" Marshall said.

McGorry shook his head sadly. "No, you'd only be ashamed of me."

Mary Blume

An Old Afghan Game Directed by Frankenhimer

MADRID.—Across the Hindu Kush in northern Afghanistan, the *chappandaz* (mighty horsemen) assemble for the *buzkashi*, a ruthless, every-man-for-himself form of polo, with a buz, or decapitated goat, as a ball. They wear a *chapan* (belled caftan) and *talpak* (sash-trunk hat edged in fox or wolf) and carry their whips between their teeth.

The *chappandaz* are wild men, descended from the warriors of Genghis Khan who purportedly invented *buzkashi* to make his men lust for battle. The winner of the *buzkashi* shouts *halali* and everyone comes out of his yurt (conical hut) to hail him as a hero.

At this moment there is no need to cross the Hindu Kush to see this exotic scene. Just leave your Madrid yurt, drive about 25 miles out to a holiday camping ground and there they are—*chappandaz*, plunging stallions, natives in complicated turbans and long robes, precious rugs, water pipes, sweetmeats, and in a sun hat from Mr. Fish, John Frankenhimer, the American director who is filming "The Horsemen," which is based on "The Horsemen," a novel by Joseph Kessel, the distinguished French writer, Academician, and unrivaled expert of cocktail glasses.

Mr. Frankenhimer's screen adaptation, shot in Afghanistan and Spain, is by Dalton Trumbo and the stars are Jack Palance as an aged and brutish *chappandaz* and Omar Sharif as his son who falls for a girl who is rejected by his father, and finally, after great suffering and the loss of his right leg, wins his father's respect and love.

The scene that day called for Mr. Sharif to dazzle the spectators with his horsemanship, then reveal that he has done it with only one leg. A large pool had been built and filled with plastic water. The sun was high in the hot, clear air, and the Spanish extras looked marvelous, though their turbans unraveled as the sun got hotter. The scene, like the whole story, seemed like something out of the 13th century. In fact it takes place in 1970. The ruthless *buzkashi* remains a cherished Afghan sport.

John Frankenhimer, 30, is a director of the *buzkashi* in Afghanistan and says it is the most violent and savage thing he has seen. The horses go off in all directions, including into the crowd, and Frankenhimer did not know where



John Frankenhimer, right, directs Omar Sharif.

to put his cameras. He finally put them everywhere.

"The thing you look for as a director is not a story—every story's been told—but characters."

"This is a very realistic film, a hard film," he says. "These characters are savages. They can't let themselves say what they want. That's the problem and joy of directing it."

The theme of the picture is the theme of all Frankenhimer pictures, from "The Manchurian Candidate" to "The Fixer" and even the racing epic, "Grand Prix." "The theme," he says, "is a man in search of himself. It's a quest that interests me a great deal."

As the sun grew harsher, the clay water jugs market C.P. (for Columbia Pictures) were much in use. Jack Palance was resting in a chair, encumbered by a weight around his waist to make him walk like a 70-year-old and a set of plastic wrinkles that take 2 1/2 hours to apply. He is not a bit sepulchral on screen. He is quiet and cultivated and intends to retire to farming the ovals three working farms in three years.

He blames himself for being typecast as a heavy. "You can't have yourself right out of the business," he says. "Like other screen toughs Anthony Quinn and Lee Marvin, he is embarking on a career as a recording artist."

"I've been writing crummy poetry for years," he says. "Put to music, it becomes more palatable."

Much admired in France, Jack Palance is the only Hollywood star to have played

in a Godard film. "Contempt," he hated it. "Godard gave me a script of about 70 pages. I said where's the rest? He said he'd give out pages each day on the set. I said go to hell."

One of Mr. Palance's worst film experiences was the awful "Che," in which he played Fidel Castro to Omar Sharif's Che Guevara. "The script they filmed was very different from the one I accepted," he says. "It was such a cop-out. It should have been done by Godard or Truffaut—people who care about truth."

"I never saw 'Che,'" says Mr. Sharif. "They let me down politically and ideologically. I was very upset."

The leadwinds in Omar Sharif's films have been frequent. He is satisfied with his film career.

"Financially, yes," he says.

Since "Dr. Zhivago" Omar Sharif has become the romantic lead ("a walking love scene," Pauline Kael calls him). "I don't think of it," he says. "If you start analyzing, you can't do anything."

In Afghanistan, Mr. Sharif was amazed to find that they knew all his films, even his Egyptian ones. A man with great charm and a nice deprecating sense of humor, he is lucid about his past films. It may be that "The Horsemen" will bring him out of the police passivity he has shown lately and will reveal him as the serious actor he is.

"Omar has the intensity," John Frankenhimer says. "I don't think it's been seen on the screen since Lawrence of Arabia," but he has it. For this picture he was my first and only choice."

PEOPLE

Tenor Sacks And Ticky Dick

"We are all prone, in some degree, to what the psychiatrist would call displacement-activity: a movement or a moment that betrays our person," writes David Jenkins in *Nova* magazine. "We inordinately seize from irritating mannerisms, tics, verbal habits socially awkward moments of abandonment to the whim of the subconscious. So, in course, to the scene who live in the public eye, despite the ministrations of the media advisers. Herein, then, a sampling of Jenkins's guide, 'presented without a hope of thanks, to the most annoying habits currently on show in public life:'

"Gunter Sachs: Brigitte Bardot's ex-husband has a more embarrassing than irritating habit of performing to dinner parties the song 'Just a Gigolo.' As a Frenchy, let's say, knees bent to the profound in difference of bystanders. Performances have been noted in St. Tropez and Deauville."

"Harold Wilson: Has two alternate and contradictory habits of filibustering an awkward question or of answering: 'Well, if you read the speech I made on this subject in Southampton on January 4th, 1948...' Most irritating of all is that he did, in fact, say at 3:45 in the afternoon of January 4th..."

"Marion Brand: Wears his trousers at half-mast, exposing his socks."

"Lawrence Harvey: Has been known to take between spouses to comb his hair."

"Richard Nixon: Outstripping even the famed grizzling grin or the hand-rubbing by far his most irritating mannerism is his perpetual scratching. It is reported that when a cheerleader kissed him full on the mouth he responded by scratching his ribs, his scalp and his earlobe. He has been known to scratch his nose while sitting in a mopnet with one hand while scratching his pectoral with the other. I guess it's his way of exercising his hang-ups, explained a Nixon media-man carefully."

Another *Nova* article we kinda liked—and which we fully intended to report on before a rude friend of ours clipped it out to send to his mother-in-law—was written by Brid



Gunter Sachs

Kenan. "If we remember correctly, and entitled: 'A Mouthful of Socks: A Man.'"

EXPLOSIVE: A tank track spotted in London by Al. Hix, with "Danger—Inflammable Liquids" written on the tank, and "Explosive" written on the sides.

FINED: Robert Morris, 27, of Welshpool, Wales, £15 (€36) for keeping Mrs. Morris locked up in a cow barn, with a chain around her neck, despite his explanation that "I chained my wife up to keep her safe from another man."

Demanding equal time with J. R. Champion on the grounds that there's more than one way to shag a dog, is Glenn Hollyday, of Rhynher, West Germany, who points out that Webster's third definition of the genre is "A humorous anecdote involving a talking animal" and cites the following example as the progenitor of the subcategory:

A shaggy dog walked into a London pub for a sixpenny pint. After exchanging a few pleasantries with his client, the publican determined that the pooch wasn't too bright and when the dog had quaffed his brew and laid a half-crown on the bar, he decided to cheat the animal, giving him but a shilling for change. "Without a word," the shaggy dog pocketed the coin, slipped off the stool and turned to leave, then turned back to the publican. "Excuse me," the dog said. "But why do you keep starting at me?" "You know, we don't get many dogs coming in here," confessed the barman. "I'm not surprised," retorted the shaggy dog, "at one and six a pint."

—DICK ROBARACK

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